WATERBURY WATCH.

RELIABLE, ACCURATE, DURABLE.

Guaranteed for two years.

...rs never exceed **One Rupee.**

...8-8. Rs. 8-8.

May be obtained from
Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., LIMITED,
or at the Office of the Company,
Medows Street, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,363—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1888.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CUTLER PALMER'S WHISKIES.

OLD MATURE AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve	Rs. 21 to Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles
"Heart Bottle Whisky—Scotch	
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle	
"Glentromie	
"Cutler Palmer's First Irish	

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
B.L. SUTLEJ	4235	800	W.D.Worcester	24th July.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	31st ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	7th Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	14th ,,
B.L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil.	28th ,,
B.L. CLYDE	4121	800	W. D. Mudie	4th Sept
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W.F.Brown	11th ,, Friday.
B.L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st Sept.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	28th ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	4235	800	W. D. Worcester	5th Oct.

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

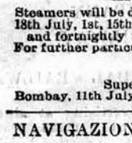
A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on or about :—
18th July, 1st, 15th, and 29th August,
and fortnightly thereafter.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th July, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 315, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAV...

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Aug	20th Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	on the 4th August, 1888

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st June, 1888.

AUSTRO LLOYD'S HUNGARIAN S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA (late TITANIA)	G. Costanzo ...	4,200	600	7th Sept.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	9th Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	14th August.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER.
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Commander.	Ton.	H.P.	To Sail.
ASIA	J. Harris	3569	480	26th July.
PERSIA	G. Hutchison	3547	480	10th Aug.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES OR LIVERPOOL.

ARMENIA	G. Read	3005	480	6th Sept.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 29th June, 1888. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
S.S. ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3,600	400	about 23rd July

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

S.S. METHLEY HALL	A Buck	3,500	400	about ,, 11th July
S.S. WERNETH HALL	W. Boulton	4,100	500	,,11th Aug.

These Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates, do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd July, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Sailing.
S. S. ASIA	3,569	480	26th July.
S. S. PERSIA	3,547	480	10th Aug.

THE attention of passengers is particularly called to these sailings in which special reductions will be made.

Each steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for first-class passengers.

For particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th July, 1888.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPH N. Cloth bound, Rs. 2 ; Postage, 4 annas.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 25th July, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons (at 11 a.m., on SUNDAY, 22nd July, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,780 tons, on THURSDAY, 19th July, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

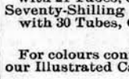
THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on SATURDAY, 4th August, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 1st August, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th July, 1888. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.



PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters met at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *viâ* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARTISTS' WATER COLOURS.
WINSOR AND NEWTON'S.

	Cash prices. Rs. as.
One-Shilling Cakes, Pans or Tubes ... each	0 10
Eighteen-Penny do. do. ... ,,	1 0
Two-Shilling do. do. ... ,,	1 2
Three-Shilling do. do. ... ,,	1 12
Five-Shilling do. do. ... ,,	2 12

BOXES OF DRY CAKE WATER COLOURS.

Six-Shilling Box, fitted with 6 Colours, Brushes, &c. ... ,,	4 4
Twelve-Shilling Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c ... ,,	8 8
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c ... ,,	15 0
Two-Guinea Box, fitted with 24 Colours, Brushes, &c ... ,,	30 0
Five-Guinea Box, especially fitted for Architects, Surveyors, &c., containing 16 Colours, Liquid Colours, Sable Brushes, Pens, Pencils, Chinaware, &c., &c ... ,,	72 0

And other sizes.

BOXES OF MOIST PAN COLOURS.

Half-Guinea Box, fitted with 6 whole Pans of Colour, &c ... ,,	6 8
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 whole Pans of Colour, &c ... ,,	13 0
Thirty-Shilling Box, fitted with 18 whole Pans of Colour, &c ... ,,	22 0

And other sizes.

BOXES OF MOIST TUBE COLOURS.

Twenty-two-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 12 Tubes, Colour, &c ... ,,	15 0
Thirty-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 24 Tubes, Colour, &c ... ,,	35 0
Seventy-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 30 Tubes, Colour, &c ... ,,	52 0

And other sizes.

For colours contained in all the above boxes, see our Illustrated Catalogue.

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GOLD INK.	LIQUIDS.
INDIAN INK.	MEDIUMS, &c.

Solid Sketching and Drawing Blacks.

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CONTE CRAYONS.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

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CLEARANCE
SALE,
NOW ON.
FOR
FOURTEEN DAYS ONLY.
ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS.

WATSON & Co.,
1, CHURCH GATE SREET,
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NEILGHERRY TEAS.
K. T. E.
BRAND
KODANAAD ESTATES.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices, which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands :—

Orange Pekoe	Re.	1	8	0 per lb.
Pekoe	,,	1	4	0 ,,
Pekoe Souchong	,,	1	0	0 ,,
Souchong	,,	0	14	0 ,,
Mixture (Congou)	,,	0	9	6 ,,

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS
AND
ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER & Co. are direct Importers of the highest class of Instruments only. They are the special manufacture of a leading London Maker, and are in use in the principal Government Offices, this being a sufficient guarantee for their accuracy and for their excellence of workmanship and finish. The Prices will be found to bear favourable comparison with the best London Houses.

CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS.	ARCHITECTS' and BUILDERS' SCALES.
CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS.	ENGINEERS' and TRIANGULAR SCALES.
SPARE INSTRUMENTS, HALF SETS.	PARALLEL and POCKET RULES.
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PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES.	CURVES, SET SQUARES.
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LEVELS. LEVELLING STAVES.	OPTICAL SQUARES.
PLINOMETERS. SEXTANTS.	CROSS STAFF HEADS.
PRISMATIC COMPASSES.	METALLIC TAPES.
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PLANE TABLE COMPLETE WITH COMPASS AND SIGHTING RULE.

TREACHER & Co. are appointed Special Agents for Messrs. Winsor & Newton, the excellent quality of whose manufactures is so well known and appreciated.

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SABLE and CAMEL-HAIR BRUSHES.	SABLE and HOG-HAIR BRUSHES.
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FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450	Bore Sporting, 9 Shots	Rs. 100.
500	,, Express, 5 Do.	Rs. 150. ; plain quality, Rs. 110
450	,, Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
500	,, Do.	Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

HOT WEATHER HOSIERY.
SEASON 1888.

WE have OUR NEW SPECIAL PRODUCTIONS now to hand, comprising the following :—

VESTS.

	Rs.	a.	
India Gauze	15	0	per ½ doz.
Gauze Merino from	24	0	,,
Summer Merino ,,	27	0	,,
Anglo-India Gauze, Silk and Wool (Luxurious Wear) from	39	0	,,
Pure Llama Wool, strongly recommended, and very cool from	45	0	,,
Lace Balbriggan ,,	24	0	,,

PANTS AND DRAWERS.

India Gauze Pants from	16	8	,,
Gauze Merino, spliced seats from	36	0	,,
Summer Merino spliced seats from	39	0	per ½ doz.
Gauze Merino Trunk Drawers, double seats from	42	0	,,
Anglo-India Gauze (Silk and Wool), from	42	0	,,
Pure Llama Wool ,,	48	0	,,
Brown Dressed Cotton Pants, spliced seats from	27	0	,,

Also a splendid selection of Balbriggan and Merino, ½ Hose in the most fashionable and approved designs, specially made and adapted for the Indian climate, from Rs. 18 per dozen.

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GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,
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SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

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"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, ⟨W⟩ AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

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LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

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MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

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WATCH MANUFACTURERS
AND
WHOLESALE WATCH SUPPLIERS
OFFER NOW THE WHOLE STOCK OF THEIR
NON-KEYLESS WATCHES
REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

N.B.—At a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, on the 22nd March, it was resolved that the stock of their Key-winding Gold and Silver Watches should be offered to the Public at a reduction of 20 per cent. with the exception of their McCabe's Gold Watches, on which they allow 10 per cent. only.

This concession will, no doubt, induce intending Purchasers to obtain a good Watch at a very low price.

To Mofussil Constituents—we shall be glad to send a few Watches to select from on being informed of the approximate value.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A L & W'S "EXTRA QUALITY" A L & W'S
FELT HATS.
Of the Best Quality and most Fashionable Shapes,
IN BLACK, DRAB, DARK-BROWN, &c.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
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PIANOFORTES,
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AND OTHER FIRST-CLASS MAKERS.
AMERICAN ORGANS
HARMONIUMS.
EVERY KIND OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
THE LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA.

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ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.

Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

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CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,
FORT, BOMBAY.

A FINE SPACIOUS VERANDAH placed all round the Building, and this addition has been so planned as to give privacy so inadequately attained in most Hotels with added comfort to Visitors and Residents.

Passengers at Church Gate and Victoria Stations met by Hotel Servants.

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With coloured and other illustrations.
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ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
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BARCLAY and SON'S, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SON, Oxford-street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co. BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER and Co. ; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
BARBIE Co. ; DE BEAUX and Co. ; SCOTT MASCURINE and Co.
AGENTS FOR RANGOON.
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY TO HULL DIRECT.

THE "APOLLO" Steamer, 3,200 Tons, of the WILSON LINE, will leave Bombay for Hull direct, on or about 1st August, and has accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

The Saloon and Cabins are situated amidships, and are fitted with electric-light.

For particulars as to rates of Passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay, July 17, 1888.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

	Tons.	Commander	Sailing date
CLAN GRAHAM	3,000	J. Alexanderson	on or about 7th August.

THIS steamer is fitted with every requisite for the comfort of passengers, and passengers can be booked through to London overland from Marseilles.

The saloon and cabins are all on the upper deck.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For particulars as to rates of passage, &c. Apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 19th July, 1888.

JESS
BY
RIDER HAGGARD.

A MOST POPULAR NOVELIST OF THE DAY.

In Cheaper Edition.

Price, Re. 1-12 ; Post Free, Rs. 2-0.

HORMUSJI SORABJI & Co.,
26, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine, Bombay Dockyard, through registered post up to 1 p. m., gunfire, of MONDAY, the 23rd July, 1888, for the supply for one year by contract at Bombay, of tonnage and labour for landing, shipping, and transporting coal, coke, and stores.

For further particulars see "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 19th July, 1888, or apply to the Marine Storekeeper.

ALEX. CAMPBELL,
Captain I. M.,
Offg. Director of the Indian Marine.

H. M. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 17th July, 1888.

THE KHANGAUM COTTON PRESSING COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE.—In accordance with a resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders held on 18th day of July, 1888, a DIVIDEND of Rupees Twenty-two and Annas Eight only, per share free of Income Tax will be payable at the registered office of the Company, No. 28, Meadow Street, on and after the 23rd day of July, 1888, to the registered shareholders standing on the Register on 18th day of July, 1888, on production of share certificates.

By order of the Board.
BREUL & CO.,
Secretaries and General Managers,
Khangaum Cotton Pressing Company.

Bombay, 18th July, 1888.

NOTICE is hereby given that ABDOOLALLY MAHOMEDALLY PAPAD, of Bombay, Bora Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to SELL the hereditaments and premises particularly described in the schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claims against or to the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 29, Medow Street, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage or tenement standing thereon, situate at Tanker Street, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, fronting the said Tanker Street on the west side thereof, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fourteen square yards and six ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay, under Nos. 1296, 3372, 23-8, and 3760, and assessed in the books of the assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 96, street Nos. 13 and 15, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Musoon Saheb bin Chota Saheb, on or towards the South by a gulley and partly by the property of Ghachi Mahomed, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the West by the said Tanker Street.—Dated this 18th day of July, 1888.

NANU & HORMASJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody	¼ "

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

SPECIAL HIRING RATES AT BOMBAY

ON PIANOS
DURING THE MONSOONS.

INCLUDING TUNING AT INTERVAL OF ABOUT A MONTH.

From Rs. 15 per month.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNES AND MESSRS. J. BRINSMEAD AND SON'S PIANOFORTES.
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co., Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE, Bhowaugree Street, Surat.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the execution of Certain Works at Malabar Point Battery, consisting chiefly of Rock Blasting, Excavation, Stone Masonry and Concrete, of which full particulars may be obtained at the office of the Undersigned.

2. Sealed Tenders which must be accompanied by Rs. 500. Earnest money will be received by the Undersigned at 12 noon, on MONDAY, 23rd instant.

3. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

E. C. SPILSBURY, Captain, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bo. Defences.

Colaba, 14 July, 1888.

TAKE NOTICE

MESSRS. GOKHALE, KOLASKER and COMPANY, has been appointed AGENTS for India and Ceylon for the "WATERPROOF MATERIALS COMPANY, Limited." This wonderful Patent Material for making all description of Ladies and Gentlemen's Clothing for Summer ware being porous, but warranted Waterproof, Sheets, Bags, Awnings, Ship and Yacht Sails, Tents, Blinds, &c., &c. No rats or vermin of any kind will touch it. Pattern Books and Samples to be seen at Messrs. Gokhale, Kolasker and Company, 105, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay. Gentlemen's suits weighing from twenty ounces.

GEORGE DOVE.
Company's Representative.

Bombay, 13th, July, 1888.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having CLAIMS against or are INDEBTED to the Estate of the late Colonel A. J. DOIG, Bombay S.C., deceased at Malegaum, on 14th July, 1888, are warned to communicate with the undersigned within ONE MONTH from this date, after which no notice will be taken of any claim against the Estate.

This Advertisement will only appear 3 times.

E. C. KELLIE, Captain, 23rd Bo. L. I.,
President Committee, of Adjustment.

Malegaum, 14th July, 1888.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

FOR SALE IN GOOD CONDITION.

Steam propelling anchor heave-up boat, with 5-ton steam winch.

Length 59 feet, beam 13 feet, depth 5½ feet, specially imported for Jubilee Bridge works at a cost of Rs. 19,110-4-10. Offers invited.

Full particulars on application to the Controller of Stores, E. I. Railway, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

D. W. CAMPBELL,
Agent.

Calcutta, 12th July 1888.

"RANGOON GAZETTE."

THE MOST POPULAR DAILY IN BURMA.

GUARANTEED.—Double the circulation of any other paper in the province.

Under special arrangements the "Rangoon Gazette" is the only paper to which all Government advertisements and new rules and regulations affecting the province, as well as most Municipal advertisements and proceedings, are sent for publication.

NOTICE.

THE CHANDUL LICENSE issued for THREE YEARS, commencing from the 1st August, 1887, having been RECALLED, Tenders for the MANUFACTURE and RETAIL SALE of CHANDUL in the Town and Island of Bombay, for the unexpired portion of the THREE YEARS contract, *viz.*, Two Years from 1st August, 1888, to 31st July, 1890, will be received up to 12 noon (Bombay time), on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at the office of the undersigned.

2. Tenderers must specify in their Tenders the minimum number of pounds of duty paid opium (each pound to consist of 40 tolas of 180 grains each), which they undertake to use during the term of the license and the amount of fees which they offer for the license.

3. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees 300, which will be returned if the Tender be not accepted.

4. Information regarding the conditions of sale, &c., may be had on application to the Assistant Collector, in charge, Opium Department.

5. The acceptance of any Tender will be subject to confirmation by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari.

JOHN Mc L. CAMPBELL.
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium.

Bombay, Custom House, 14th July, 1888.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been granted by the Court of Secunderabad to Mrs. LOUISA TATE, Widow of the late WILLIAM TATE, of Secunderabad, who died intestate, on the 23rd of May, 1888, and whereas the said Louisa Tate has constituted and appointed EDWIN RICHARD FREEBORN, Esquire, of Bombay, to be her true and lawful attorney for the purpose of administering the said Estate of the deceased, William Tate, it is hereby notified that all persons having Claims against the said Estate are required within One Month from the date hereof, to submit their claims to the undersigned, after which date no claim will be recognised. All persons who are indebted to, or who hold any property of, the said estate, are also required forthwith to pay the amount of their debts, or deliver up such property, to the said E. R. Freeborn, Esq., either at Nesbit Lane, Byculla, or at No. 79, Oxford Street, Secunderabad.

G. W. LEACH, Pleader,
Attorney for E. R. Freeborn, Esq.

Secunderabad, 9th July, 1888.

SHARE LIST WILL BE CLOSED ON 31st JULY, 1888.

THE COIMBATORE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act of 1882.

CAPITAL Rs. 600,000

in 6,000 shares of Rs. 100 each with power to increase. PAYMENT: Rs. 10 on application and Rs. 15 on allotment, the remainder in calls not exceeding Rs. 25 per share at intervals of not less than 3 months, of which at least 30 days' notice will be given.

AGENTS & BANKERS:
Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co., Madras.
LOCAL SECRETARIES:
Messrs. T. STANES & Co., Coimbatore.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

The Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, is formed for the purpose of erecting and working Cotton Spinning and Weaving mills in the Coimbatore District.

It is proposed to erect a mill containing 15,000 ring spindles of the most approved pattern. The mill will be designed on the best system and be fitted with rope-driving engines, and the boilers of the latest and best design, and the machinery will be selected, and ordered from the best makers. As plans and estimates are ready and a good site for the mills, with ample water-supply, has already been secured, no time need be lost in commencing operations, and the Directors are confident that if the shares are taken up as freely as they may reasonably anticipate, the mill will be in full operation within 18 months from this date.

It is estimated that he cost of the buildings and machinery, with all accessories, will not exceed Rs. 550,000 leaving a balance of 50,000 for working expenses. The buildings and engine power estimated for, will be sufficient for the accommodation and working of additional 5,000 Spindles and 200 Looms.

The mill, is expected to yield a return of about 22 per cent. from the manufactureof Twist only. From the reports just issued for the past year it is shown that the Tinnevelly Mills earned 19½ per cent. and the Bellary Mills 19 per cent.

Applications for shares should be sent to the Agents and Bankers, Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras, or to he Secretaries, Messrs. T. Stanes & Co., Coimbatore.

GRINDLAY, GROOM Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPLIES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.
London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR

Just unpacked a bran new English VICTORIA, light and stylish, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

A few second-hand English BROUGHAMS, by well known makers, very little used.

Some gram and grass machines, and single and double Iron bed-steads.

And a fresh supply of the best real MOCHA COFFEE.

Single and double-seated BROUGHAMS, let out on hire, with or without horses, during the monsoon.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

WINES, SPIRITS BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

Duc de Montebello Champagne, Qts...Rs. 38 per doz.
do. do. Pints...Rs. 40 per case of 2 dozen.

FROM BRUDER KLEINOSCHEG, GRAZ.

Extra dry Pale Styrian Champagne...qts. Rs. 30 per doz.
Dry Burgundy Red Champagne.....qts. Rs. 30 "
Dry Pale Muscat Champagne .....qts. Rs. 30 "

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

CHAMPAGNES AND HOCKS,

SPECIALLY SELECTED AND SHIPPED BY MESSRS. BLANDY BROS. & Co., OF LONDON.

CHAMPAGNES—HENRIOT & CO.'S BRAND—

	Per doz. qts.
DRY SILLERY .....Silver Foil	Rs. 42
DRY CARTE BLANCHE.....Gold Foil	" 47
DRY SOUVERAIN .....Gold Foil	" 60
DRY LE PREMIER, EXTRA SEC. 84's.....Gold Foil	" 60
HOCKS—MEYER & GOBLENZ'S BRAND—	
NIERSTEINER, 1874	" 19
HOCHHEIMER, 1878	" 22
SUPERIOR SPARKLING HOCK, 111 QUALITY, GREEN LABEL.....	" 37
Ditto 1 ditto WHITE LABEL.	" 48

Pints, Rs. 2 Extra per Case of 2 dozen.

Subject to 5 per cent. Discount for Cash.

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forgier under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

"THE LITERARY ALBUM."

VOL. I. CONTENTS FOR JULY. No. 7.

Nature's Weather Prophets. (*St. James's Budget.*)
The Subterranean Temples of India. (*La Nature.*)
The Manufacture of Dolls at Paris. (*La Nature.*)
Arrow-Heads as Charms. (*Leisure Hour.*)
"A Little Learning." (*Welcome.*)
Some Characteristics of the Hindus : a Lecture.
Artificial Mothers for Infants. (*L'Illustration.*)
Explosion of an Ostrich Egg. (*Scientific American.*)
Economy of Nature. (*The Scientist*)
Chinese Dentistry. (*New York Telegraph.*)
Illustrations of the Fables of Bidpai. (*Athenæum.*)
A newly Discovered Wild Goat. (*Illustrirte Zeitung.*)
The Myrobalan or Cherry Plum (*The Garden.*)
Johann Wolfgang Von Goethe. (*Scientific American.*)
Carolina Clay Eaters. (*The Clay Worker.*)
Suicides in London and in New York. (*Lancet.*)
The Inequalities of Men.
Medicomania, (*Lancet.*)
The Importance of Cleaning Wheat. (*Milling World.*)
Compensation to the Drink Trade. (*Fortnightly Review.*)

GLEANINGS, SHORT :—
LITERARY, HUMOROUS, AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Annual subscription, Rs. 3 ; including postage, Rs. 3-6. Apply to the MANAGER, "Literary Album," care of Ripon Printing Press, Khadak, Bombay. Within a short time the *Literary Album* enjoys a REPUTATION IN JOURNALISM NOT ATTAINED by any other journal of its kind in India.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds : firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered) ; secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching, and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by

Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,
The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
And the
ALTERATIVE PILLS,

Called "PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ."

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the
last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors

BEACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s, and 22s. each. *Postage extra.*

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of ... tive Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 4 each

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
" 1885	£988,156
" 1886	£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	15	8	1881	£4,673,299	5	1
1876	£3,492,950	1	4	1886	£5,672 040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum-street.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age ; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life ; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the _____ Day of _____ 18__

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner ?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if taen desired, in exchange for the above sum ?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
_____ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

ALLIANCE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIFE
AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL—£5,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTION.

Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., R. S., *President.*
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THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisond in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
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This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility ; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporal frame ; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Gutta Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

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Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladde and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organ generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific ; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

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Those who are subject to occasional a tacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them ; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course a few days would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER De Roos, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. Dr. De Roos world-famed medicines may be

OMBAY.

TO-DAY.

...orporation, 3 p.m.
...s Meet.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 17th inst. :—Apollo (s), from Hull. Yesterday :—Mahilla (s), from Genoa ; and Mobile (s), Aden and Jeddah.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesday :—Brenda (s), for Dunkirk ; and Pachumba (s), Karachi. To-day :—Teheran (s), for Colombo and Hongkong ; and Lawada (s), Calcutta, Rangoon and Moulmein.

CRICKET.—The Elphinstone High School C. C. will play this morning against the Fort High School C. C.

RAHANUMAI MAZDAYASHNAN SUBHA.—A meeting of the members of the Subha will be held to-day, at 5 p.m., in the Hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, when the report of the managing committee for the past two years will be laid for adoption.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Balloo Succaram, living in a hut in the Mahim Woods, reported to the police that his hut was broken into on Monday night, and property, consisting of gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 142-8-0, stolen.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Nagdevy Street, touching the death of Luxmeebai, aged 16 years, who was the wife of one Atmaram. For the last eight or nine days she had been ill, and had been attending the Cama Hospital. She expressed a desire to go to her native country, but was refused by her husband's aunt, with whom deceased and her husband lived. She appeared downcast on that account all day on Tuesday. At about 9 p.m. a splash was heard in a well situated behind the house in which she lived, and something was seen struggling in the water. A diver went down and brought out the body of the deceased. Life was extinct. A verdict of suicide was returned.

THEFT OF LINSEED FROM MESSRS. KILLICK, NIXON AND CO.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Superintendent Brewin charged a cart-driver, named Govind Bhagoojee, before Mr. Hamilton, with criminal breach of trust in respect of eight bags of linseed, valued at Rs.75, the property of Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co. From the evidence adduced before the magistrate it appeared that a grain merchant sold ninety-eight bags of linseed to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co. on the 2nd July, and had them delivered over to the purchaser's muccadum, Ramjee Ludha. The latter man attended to take delivery, and despatched the bags in eleven carts to the muccadum's godown. As usual the arrangement of the distribution of counter-foiled chits was followed, and by that means it was ascertained at the godown that the eleventh cart, driven by the accused, and containing eight bags, had not arrived. Enquiries were made, and the bags were found not far from the godown of the grain merchant who had sold the linseed. Further investigations led to the arrest of the accused by the police, to whom the matter had been reported, and it was ascertained that the accused had been induced by another man, named Nursey, to take the bags to the spot where they were subsequently found. In order to evade discovery the accused, under instructions, had transferred the bags to another cart. The man Nursey, the police learnt, absconded from Bombay. In defence the cart-driver asserted he did not know that Nursey was a thief and had acted under the belief that he had something to do with the owners of the linseed. The magistrate had no doubt that the accused had acted in collusion with other people and had committed criminal breach of trust in respect of the bags. He sentenced the man to six months' hard labour.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, at a sitting of the court yesterday, disposed of the following among other matters :—

RE ABDOOL HOOSEIN BORAH.

Mr. Mankar, for Vithuldas Thakoredas, a creditor, moved absolute a rule *nisi* granted on the 20th ult., requiring the insolvent to show cause why he should not proceed with his petition, and deposit in the office of the Official Assignee all books prior to the Samvat year 1939. The insolvent, who appeared in person, said he had sold the books and could not produce them. His lordship, refusing to accept the excuse, made the rule absolute. He warned the insolvent that, in case of default, he would be liable to a criminal prosecution.

RE J. BRADSHAW.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for the usual rule *nisi* for a discharge, which was granted.

RE GUSTAVE OPITZ.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for his final discharge in respect of his first and second insolvencies.

The insolvent obtained his personal discharge in his first insolvency on the 21st September, 1881, but he took no steps to obtain his final discharge. Again on the 19th November, 1885, he obtained his personal discharge ; and on the 2nd December of the same year, an application was made on his behalf for a rule *nisi* for a final discharge. This rule was granted and made returnable on the 3rd February, 1886. On the date of hearing, however, the Official Assignee objected to a final discharge being granted the insolvent in respect of his second insolvency, as he had failed to obtain his final discharge in respect of his first insolvency. The rule was accordingly adjourned for six months. The insolvent had, owing to the illness of his father to proceed home, and took no steps in the matter till the 20th July, 1887, when he applied to Mr. Justice Scott for a rule *nisi* for a final discharge in respect of his first insolvency ; and that rule was made returnable yesterday.

His lordship made absolute the rule *nisi* in respect of the first insolvency, but refused to make a similar order in respect of the second insolvency unless a fresh application was made.

Mr. Mankar said he would apply again next court day.

RE MULLA ABDOOL CURRIM.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of Ghella Khimjee, the creditor on whose application the abovenamed person was adjudicated an insolvent on the 28th July, 1887, applied to have the adjudication revoked.

His lordship refused the application, the creditor having no *locus standi*. According to the Act, the insolvent himself should move in the matter.

RE CHUNILAL *alias* RUNCHORLAL MAGANLAL AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvents, applied for an extension of the interim order. They had filed a suit for the recovery of certain property against an opposing creditor in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Ahmedabad and obtained a decree. The defendants in that suit had appealed against the decision, and as it would be some time before the appeal was heard, an extension of the interim order was necessary.

The insolvents had, moreover, been unable to obtain certain books connected with the insolvency from Baroda.

His lordship granted an extension of the interim order for six months.

RE ANANDRAO BHASKERJEE.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for an interim order.

His lordship, on looking through the schedule, remarked that the insolvent had, as Assistant Registrar of the Small Causes Court, been in receipt of the handsome salary of Rs. 400 per month ; but notwithstanding that his liabilities amounted to Rs. 28,000, the good assets being *nil*. No papers were lodged to explain the insolvency except some Small Cause Court summonses and receipts. His lordship could not but think that the insolvent had concealed papers relating to his estate ; and the application for an interim order was therefore refused.

RE VENAYEK SADANAND NAWALKAR.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, moved for an extension of the interim order, which was granted for a month.

RE CHATTOORBHOOJ LOWJEE.

Mr. Sanjana, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for an interim order, with leave to amend the schedule.

His lordship enquired why the insolvent had not lodged his books of account with the Official Assignee.

Mr. Sanjana said that the insolvent was a broker and kept no books. His income was only a rupee or a rupee and a half a day.

His lordship did not see how a broker could carry on his business without books, and refused an interim order, but gave leave to amend the schedule.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges :—Mahadeo Luxmon ; Bhasker Manchuri and another ; Doongarsey Ruttonsey ; Bahia Budul and another ; Vuja Malla ; George Hastings Hicks Warren Sam Stirling ; and Gustavo Olcese.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the weekly meeting of the Bombay Town Council held yesterday afternoon, Colonel Merewether was asked to preside, in the absence of Mr. Dosabhoy Framji. The other members present were Sir Henry Morland, Dr. Waters, Major Selby, Rao Saheb V. N. Mundlik, Messrs. Javerilal Umiashankar, R. N. Khote, C.I.E., Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, M. N. Banaji, and Dr. Cowasji Hormusji.

MR. WALTON'S LEAVE.

One of the items on the agenda paper was a resolution of the Corporation, dated the 12th instant, as follows :—" That the Corporation cannot approve of the action of the Town Council in granting privilege leave and sick leave in continuation thereof to Mr. Walton, Executive Engineer, contrary to the terms of the Uncovenanted Service Rules of Government."

The chairman thought a simple way to deal with the resolution was to reply that the approval of the Corporation was not required in this matter.

Major Selby was of opinion that the action of the Town Council was entirely wrong. He thought that having accepted Government rules, they ought to follow them. Any Government official would tell them that the rules could not be departed from.

Dr. Cowasji : Not even when a strong special case is made out ?

Major Selby : No, I do not think even then.

The chairman observed that Government service and Municipal service were entirely different. The Council had Mr. Farran's opinion on its side.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner contended that the Town Council had full power to sanction any sort of leave they liked, and to determine the allowance.

Major Selby proposed that the resolution of the Corporation be recorded. He thought it would be most improper that they should attempt to bandy words with the Corporation.

Mr. Javerilal seconded the motion, which was carried *nem. con.*

THE LEAKAGE OF THE MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR.

The Council considered a report by Mr. Tomlinson, Deputy Executive Engineer in charge of water works, on the trial pits lately sunk at the Malabar Hill Reservoir. After giving the results of the examination he had made with the trial pits, Mr. Tomlinson proceeds to give his reasons for the leakage. The explanation which seems to him most likely, in regard to the leaks discovered in the western wall, is this :—

Firstly—That when this walling was done, it would not be anticipated that it would be exposed to hydrostatic pressure, and less care may have been taken with it on that account. Secondly—And chiefly, this portion of the wall would be exposed to the sun and rain for two or three years ; sometimes wet, sometimes dry. I think it is very reasonable to expect that the pointing may have been damaged under these circumstances. Although the leaks are small, yet, as I believe new pointing in neat cement would stop them, and, under the changed circumstances of the reservoir, would be likely to continue effective, I recommend that the inner face, and afterwards the outer face of the old wall of the settling basin be repointed to a depth of 6 feet below the top of the old wall or 8 feet below the present one. No leaks have been found in the raised part. The cost of this I estimate at Rs. 1,500. With reference to an exceptionally large leak varying from 12,600 to 5,400 gallons per day in the northern wall of the settling basin, Mr. Tomlinson says :—It might be contended that it is a sample of what occurs elsewhere, and no one can of course deny that there may be others in other parts of the wall. For my own part I think it is quite possible, on the other hand, that there may not be a series of such leaks. To bare the whole surface of the wall would cost Rs. 15,000 more, and I do not recommend that expenditure. Presuming that there are a series of such leaks, their position is unknown except after undergoing the expenditure just referred to. To make sure of dealing with each leak, the whole of the inside walls would have to be repointed. These have an area of 40,763 square feet. The leaks would not cover more than 20 square feet. The remaining 40,563 square feet are in good condition. Deducting the 4,500 (about) recommended to be repointed, there would be the disturbance of 36,000 square feet, which cannot be improved with the object of improving 20 square feet. I do not think this would be a prudent course. I would not also recommend the drastic but effectual remedy of building a concrete wall inside the present walls at a cost of Rs. 94,000. What I do recommend is, that when the basin shall be emptied for the other works a very careful examination of the whole of the pointing shall be made, and any repairs or renewals then effected. The leak just referred to may have been caused by—(1.) A bit of scamping undetected by the Inspector. (2.) A mixing of bad chunam. (3.) Being allowed to get dry before the mortar could have set. The last is the most probable, as it is a most important matter and one upon which most contractors do not care to expend sufficient money to prevent. The exposure which has been made of the walls finally disposes in the negative of the question of the defects being due to the use of Malabar Hill stone. The large proportion of the wall which is fulfilling its intended duty satisfactorily prove that there is nothing about Malabar Hill and similar basalts to prevent good work being done. The defects which appear are attributable to other causes, which have been referred to. The exposure of the walls bears out in every respect the statements in the former report as to the stability of the walls. There has nowhere been revealed the slightest trace of any subsidence, fracture, crack or fissure in the walls. Even the parts which leak are perfectly stable ; and the leakage will have no more effect than if the same quantity of water were passed through the wall in a pipe. The water exudes under almost no velocity, and evidently meets with resistance from the masonry.

The remedial measures suggested by Mr. Tomlinson are embodied in the following letter by Mr. Charles :—

It will be observed that leaks have been found in a few places, but the total computed quantity of water lost by them is a mere fraction of the daily loss, thus confirming the opinion expressed in my former report, that the main cause of loss is to be found in the disturbance of the floor at the time of the construction of the roof. Nearly all the small leaks discovered were at about the same height, and they are apparently due to the addition made to the height of the original wall of the reservoir on the western side, the new work not having thoroughly amalgamated with the old. To remedy this, I approve of Mr. Tomlinson's proposal to spend Rs. 1,500 in pointing this portion to a depth of 6 feet below the top of the old walls of the settling basin. I think that, as regards the floor, we should begin by laying a 9 in. layer of cement concrete this rains in the settling basin only. I recommend this in preference to undertaking all the basins at once, in order that we may have an opportunity of judging of the success of the measure in this basin first before going to the expense of the whole work. This will cost Rs. 55,000. Lastly, if this be sanctioned, the opportunity should be taken to extend the filter beds over the settling basin, as the work should be done at the same time the basin is emptied for the flooring work to be done. The proper rate for filtration is 4 in. per hour. In order to properly filter the 5 million gallons of water per diem which arrive at Malabar Hill Reservoir, there should be 117,000 square feet of sand, whereas the area of the existing filters is only 40,000 square feet, leaving a deficiency of 68,000 square feet. To provide this 68,000 square feet additional area, together with certain subsidiary arrangements desirable, including a sludge pipe and an overflow, two lakhs will be necessary. This is a large expenditure, but I have no hesitation in recommending it, as the purity of water is a matter of vital importance, and the Malabar Hill Reservoir water at present only receives half the filtration which is considerd necessary in the best works in England, that is to say, we are obliged to pass it through the sand twice a quickly as it ought to flow to ensure efficient filtration. The proposals which I think the Town Council should recommend to the Corporation are as follows :—1. To point with cement the inner and afterwards the outer faces of the old wall of the settling basin to a depth of 6 feet below the top of the old wall or 8 feet below the top of the present one—cost, Rs. 1,500. 2. To lay a 9in. layer of cement concrete on the floor of the settling basin—cost, Rs. 55,000. 3. To extend the filter-beds by providing 68,000 square feet more area over the settling basin—cost, including sludge pipe, overflow and subsidiary works, Rs. 2,00,000. Total, Rs. 2,56,500. This sum, together with the Rs. 2,500 already sanctioned for the trial-pits, or a total of Rs. 2,59,000, should be advanced from cash balance, but finally adjusted by raising a loan, and the work should be undertaken at an early date.

A report was also submitted on the state of the Bhandarvada Reservoir, which will appear in our next issue.

The Acting Commissioner said that the leakage of the Malabar Hill Reservoir, taken by itself, was not a matter of very great importance, because the whole of the water which ran to waste in a day was about as much as would flow out of five or six pipes of an inch in diameter, if left to run free for twenty-four hours. The total amount of the waste from the reservoir was about a quarter of a million gallons, which was very little, compared to the total waste of water in the city, namely, six and a half million gallons per day. This waste was twenty-five times as much as the water that now ran away from the Malabar Hill Reservoir. If the Town Council were to undertake the pointing of the walls and the repairing of the floor in the settling basin, it was very desirable that the question of extending the filter beds should also be considered at the same time. Mr. Charles had placed upon the table specimens of exceedingly dirty water, as well as of vegetable matter collected from the reservoir and the lake, to demonstrate the necessity of additional filtration. The same difficulty was to be met with in the case of the Bhandarwada Reservoir where, too, the water was in need of better filtration. There were three large projects before the Council—(1) The construction of the filter-beds in the Malabar Hill Reservoir ; (2) the construction of filter-beds in the Bhandarwada Reservoir ; and (3) the extension of the series of filters required to purify the water which came from Vehar by the new 24-inch main. He did not think that these works should be undertaken all at once. They might begin with the Malabar Hill Reservoir, and pay for the work, not by loan, but from the surplus revenue. The finances of the Municipality were in a prosperous condition, and this year a considerable surplus was expected. In the water revenue alone, the increase which was expected this year was Rs. 1,09,000 over the actuals of the past year. This was chiefly due to Mr. Tomlinson's activity and to a much larger use of meters by the public ; the water taken through meters being now at the rate of a million gallons per day.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker said that the report on the Bandarwada Reservoir having been only sent to the members at 9 o'clock on Tuesday night, they had found no time to study it. He, therefore, proposed a postponement of the discussion for a week.

The proposition was unanimously agreed to. The Council then adjourned.

THE BOWEN MEMORIAL.

THE following appeal has been addressed to the friends of Christian Missions in India, Great Britain, and America :—

On Sabbath morning, February 5th, of this year (1888), in Bombay, there passed to his reward one of the most remarkable men that modern Missions have supplied to India. The name of George Bowen is probably known to the majority of those whose eyes will meet this appeal. For forty years he identified himself with Mission work in India, and during all that time was never once out of the country. He purposely adopted a manner of life which was humble and self-abnegating to a remarkable degree, that he might give to the natives of this land an indisputable proof of Christian disinterestedness. Possessed of rare intellectual gifts, and having within his reach the means of gratifying tastes naturally refined, he freely sacrificed all for the advancement of Christ's Kingdom.

His long Missionary career in India, inspired throughout by a humble, holy, and Christ-like spirit and filled with manifold labours in preaching the Gospel, in Bible translation, in the cause of Marathi sacred literature, and in editing the *Bombay Guardian*, was a witness to the power of the Gospel to an extent which only the Great Day will reveal.

It is thought by Mr. Bowen's fellow-workers that the memory of so distinguished a Missionary ought to be perpetuated in Bombay, the chief scene of his labours.

It is proposed, therefore, to erect in a suitable quarter of the city a memorial building, which shall include a *Native Christian Institute*, specially adapted to meet the wants of the Native Christian community of Bombay, and a *Hall* to serve as a centre for united Missionary and Christian effort. Such a scheme, it is thought, will represent the catholicity of spirit which was a marked trait of Mr. Bowen's character, while it will call attention to the purpose for which his valuable life was given to India. In the hope that the Christian public of India, as well as of Great Britain and America, where Mr. Bowen's name is also known and affectionately remembered, will further the project with their aid, the Bombay Missionary Conference have resolved to raise a fund for carrying this scheme into effect.

The Conference, therefore, issue this appeal, feeling sure that, as connected with a sainted name, and as having for its object the establishment of a broad Christian agency in one of the largest cities of our Indian Empire, it will meet with a hearty response ; and the Conference earnestly hope that all into whose hands the appeal may come, will aid this undertaking as the Lord hath prospered them.

For the adequate carrying out of this object, a sum of at least Rs. 50,000 will be required, and it is hoped that this amount will soon be contributed.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received by any of the undernamed, or may be sent for the "Bowen Memorial Fund" to the *National Bank of India, Bombay* :—

Mr. G. Manson, Secretary, Port Trust, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, and Mr. J. Morris, care of Messrs. Gostling, Morris and Ashdown, Fort, Bombay, Joint Hon. Treasurers to the "Bowen Memorial Fund."

Rev. Dr. Mackichan (Chairman, Bombay Missionary Conference), Free Church Mission, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay ; Rev. H. C. Squires, C. M. S. Mission, Girgaum, Bombay ; Rev. T. H. Greig, Marine Lines, Bombay ; Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood, Malabar Hill, Bombay ; Mr. Henry Conder, Breach Candy, Bombay ; and Rev. Wm. Bell (Hon. Secy., Bombay Missionary Conference), Bellasis Road, Bombay.

Note.—Contributors to whom it may be most convenient to contribute by instalments may adopt this method.

THE PROPOSED ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN FOR BOMBAY.

WE have much pleasure in publishing a further list of the names of gentlemen who have agreed to subscribe Rs. 150 in the event of the Garden being started on the understanding that this will constitute them life members of the Bombay Natural History Society, and entitle them to a free entrance for themselves and two friends at all times into the Society's Garden.

	Rs.
Amount brought forward	29,600
Mr. W. Lee-Warner, C.S.	150
Mr. R. E. Candy, C.S.	150
Mr. T. H. C. White, C.E.	150
Dr. T. S. Weir	150
Mr. L. Aeppli	150
Captain J. B. R. Butler	150
Mr. R. Wylie	150
Mr. M. H. Scott, C.S.	150
Mr. J. Davidson, C.S.	150
Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee	150
"C. V."	150
Mr. Jehangier B. Murzban	150
Mr. John Bristed	150
Dr. Temuljee B. Nariman	150
Mr. W. H. Traill	150
Mr. Dinsha D. Davur	150
Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit	150
Mr. James H. Slight	150
Mr. Jamsetjee Ardaseer Wadia	150
Mr. Essoofally Hiptoolla	150
Mr. F. W. Peterson	150
Khan Bahadur Meharjibhai K. Tarapurwalla, C.I.E., (Dewan of Kholapore)	150
Dr. B. S. Shroff	150
Mr. L. P. de Rozario	150
Mr. Nawaroji Manekji	150
Mr. George E. Pilcher	150
Mr. Dunjibhoy Bomonji Mistry	150
Dr. Geo. Waters	150
Hon'ble K. T. Telang	150
Mr. P. M. Murzban	150
Col. H. L. Nutt	150
Mr. W. F. Jardine	150
Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla	150
Mr. Dorabjee Dinshaw Adenwalla	150
Mr. Joshua Brooke	150
Mr. J. D. Inverarity	150
Nawab Imad-ud-Dadlah (Syed Hossain)	150
H. H. Sumat Sinhji, Prince of Palitana	150
Mr. Manockjee Cowasjee Petit	150
Mr. Merwanjee Muncherjee Cama	150
Mr. Hormusjee Muncherjee Cama	150
Mr. H. H. Deane	150
PAYSON.	
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit	1,000
Total	36,900

THE S. S. MANILLA.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian Mail steamer Manilla arrived on the 18th instant :—From Genoa :—Mr. R. Robert, Col. F. S. Fitzpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Bourne, Mr. and Mrs. Reilly, and Mr. Stone.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

BENGAL.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 7th July was 163 against 154 and 162 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 13. There were 10 deaths from cholera, against 7 and 8 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 4. There was one death from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 38 and 14, respectively, against 46 and 14 in the preceding week. The general death of the rate week was 19·3 per mille per annum, against 21·3, the mean of the last five years.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS IN BENGAL.—The total number of lunatics treated lass year in the five asylums in Bengal was 1,137, as compared with 1,173 in the previous year, and the daily average population fell to 943 against 963 on the average strength. During the year 88 were discharged cured, 39 were transferred to their friends, and 86 died. This left 922 lunatics at the end of the year, of whom 729 were males and 193 females. The number of criminal lunatics has for some years shown a steady increase, and not long ago the Lieutenant-Governor appointed a Committee to consider the whole question and make proposals as to how such cases should be dealt with in future as it appears that in many cases the criminals are detained longer than is necessary for public safety. The report of this Committee is still under the consideration. There was, however, a slight decrease in the number of criminal-lunatics last year which fell from 397 to 384. The health of the lunatics was fairly good. There was no visitation of cholera in any of the asylums, although the disease was more or less prevalent in the towns where they are situated. The average cost of each patient was Rs. 83, annas 12, as compared with Rs. 91 annas 6 in the previous year, and the total expenditure was Rs. 78, 996, being considerably less than last year. In the European Asylum at Bhowanipur there were altogether 53 patients treated, of whom eight were cured, two were made over to the military authorities, two were despatched to Europe under the Merchant Shipping Act, four were made over to their friends, two were sent to Europe as still insane, and four died, leaving 31 at end of the year.

MADRAS.

UNPUNCTUALITY ON THE MADRAS RAILWAY.—We had occasion recently to draw attention to the unpunctuality in the running of the trains on the Madras and South Indian Railways during the latter portion of last year. So unsatisfactory was it, that the Government ordered that quarterly returns should be submitted to it for its orders. From the return, for the quarter ending the 31st March last, it appears that on the Madras Railway 10 per cent of all trains ran late. The trains which show the worst results were the north-west line mail and the mixed train between Podanur and Calicut, the per centages in these cases being 18·7 and 24·7, respectively, with average detentions of 41 and 33 minutes. The Governor in Council considers that "endeavours should be made to run these trains, especially the north-west line mail, with greater punctuality." There was, during the abovementioned quarter, a slight decrease in the per centage of late trains when compared with those of the previous quarter, but an increase when compared with those of the corresponding quarter of 1887. It is hoped, however, that the revised timetable, introduced on the 1st April last, will give better results. The subject of the punctual running of trains is still engaging the the attention of the Agent and Manager.—*Mail.*

POLISH INDUSTRY AND RUSSIAN LEGISLATION.

IN the course of his last report on the trade of Warsaw (Annual Series, No. 321), the British Consul-General, referring to the ukase of last year against foreigners holding or leasing lands, points out that this was a complete reversal of the policy of all previous Emperors. The legislation of 1815, 1820, 1823, 1824, 1833, 1851, and 1859 was intended to favour to the utmost the immigration of foreigners for commercial purposes, the Poles themselves having no natural inclination for such pursuits.

The pith of these laws was that German artisans and manufacturers wishing to transfer their skill and labour to Poland received a subsidy to enable them to immigrate ; they were allowed to select from the public lands a suitable piece of ground in which to settle, which was granted to them ; building timber was given for nothing, and bricks at a very low price. They were perpetually exempted from military service and for a certain limited time from billeting, and from the payment of all taxes and duties. In many instances they even received money to enable them to establish themselves. "In one word, they had only to work and reap the benefits of their own labour, which, to their credit, be it said, they did most effectually, quite changing the face of the country in many thinly-inhabited, out-of-the-way districts." Indirectly they were aided also by the establishment of chambers of industry, of a bank, and by other measures. In 1887 the policy which had been followed uninterruptedly for 73 years, and by which the industries of the country had been built up was suddenly reversed. Foreigners cannot hold land act under powers of attorney, be directors, &c. Building must not be erected within 1½mile of the frontier, and those already existing must not be repaired without special permission. In two Governments alone 193 factories, 72 of which belong to German subjects, will be affected by this new regulation. Foreign Jews (and Jews cannot be naturalized) must not engage in trade without the consent of three Ministers, which is in practice invariably refused, although this old law was never before enforced in Poland.

To add to their distress, the manufacturers of Russian Poland are now threatened with discriminating duties against them in Russia proper, which is said to need protection against Polish industry. The cotton mills, in fact, are already handicapped by a differential duty on sea-borne cotton decreasing the cost of raw cotton for the Moscow spinners and increasing it for those in Poland.

The result of all these hostile measures, says Mr. Grant, that the Polish manufacturers, who are in reality nearly all Germans, will leave no stone unturned to open a new market for their surplus goods, and the British manufacturer may expect to find them formidable rival in the markets of the East.

THE FLOODS IN MEXICO.

A TELEGRAM from Mexico, published by one of the New York newspapers, gives particulars of the terrible effects of the floods. These inundations, which were due to unprecedented rains, followed partly the line of the Mexican Central, and were particularly disastrous at Leon and Silao. The adobe houses at both places were speedily undermined by the waters, which rose suddenly in the dead of the night, and soon fell in ruins upon their sleeping inmates. It is estimated that as many as 700 people perished in the two towns 2,000 houses being destroyed. The loss of property is estimated at 2,000,000 dols. Other towns were also badly damaged. Another telegram from El Paso, Texas, published at St. Louis, says that information has reached that town that as many as 1,500 persons have perished in the inundated district in Mexico. A thousand bodies have actually been found. For a hundred miles the railway is impassable. The town of Leon, adds the telegram, is for the most part in ruins.

From additional particulars regarding the recent disastrous floods in Mexico, it appears that the centre of the visitation was on the tableland in the province of Guanajuato, on which are situated the towns of Leon and Silao, the places where the greatest destruction was wrought. The heavy rains which caused the inundations lasted without intermission from the 17th to the 20th inst. The floods commenced at Silao, where the river, an affluent of the Rio Grande de Santiago, overflowed its banks on the morning of the 18th instant, when the work of destruction began. The havoc wrought in the Town by the escaping waters is described as fearful, and fifteen hundred persons are reported to have perished. At Leon the dykes kept the flood back for a time ; but on the night between the 18th and 19th instant three of them gave way, and half the city was submerged. Undermined by the waters the houses began to fall, and the affrighted inhabitants fled in their night-clothes. A number were crushed beneath the falling buildings, and heart-rending scenes were witnessed. On the 19th instant the whole country resembled an immense lake, and, to add to the horror of the situation, a pestilential odour rose from the ruins beneath which the victims were buried. Over two thousand two hundred houses were destroyed at Leon alone. Extensive damage was also done at other towns on the tableland, but the fatalities reported refer only to Silao and Leon. The Federal State Governments are organizing relief for the sufferers by the visitation. A later report states that in some districts bodies are floating about on the waters as thickly as drift-wood. The effluvium is described as frightful, and pervades the country for a great distance. Funds are being raised in all parts of Mexico for the relief of the homeless survivors. The El Paso agent of the Mexican Central Railway has been informed that in two days the line will be in such a condition that passengers will be able to traverse the flooded area with one transfer.

THE VAGUE CRY FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

THIS is the subject of a paper by Lord Armstrong in the *Nineteenth Century* for July which cannot fail to interest readers in India. He says in the course of his observations that :—

Though there is at the present time a great outcry for technical education, few people have any distinct idea of what they mean when they use that term, or any definite opinion either as to the class of persons who will be chiefly benefited by it, or as to the time of life at which it ought to be acquired. Lord Armstrong addresses himself in the first place to the present system of primary or elementary education, which is now very generally considered to be illadapted as a preparation for the business of life. That system has the radical defect of aiming at instruction in knowledge rather than the training of the faculties. With Professor Huxley, he considers it much too bookish ; and, in his opinion, this bookish teaching might be cut down to very small dimensions, so as to admit of the introduction of an effective system of mental and physical training, without adding to the present cost of popular education. Lord Armstrong goes on to say :—If I were to ask the question, for what class of persons is technical education more especially required ? I suppose most people would say the working classes ; but I think a little consideration will show that this answer would not be correct. It must, I conceive, at once be admitted that in the numerous class of labourers figuratively styled "hewers of wood and drawers of water" no man would be rendered more efficient by the possession of any kind of technical knowledge, although the value of his labour would undoubtedly be enhanced by his having been, as a boy, trained in the exercise of his hands and limbs. Making one step in advance of the wholly unskilled labourer, let us take, for example, the case of a "hewer of wood" in the more special sense of a woodman skilled in the use of his axe. To do his work properly would require skill, though of a humble kind, and some degree of intelligence, as well as strength of arm ; but it cannot be said that technical education, distinct from that which he acquires for himself by his own practice and experience, would add to his skill and efficiency, whether he be an unlettered labourer working for wages, or a distinguished statesman practising as an amateur. Ascending a step higher in the scale of labour, we may take the case of artificers, such as joiners, carpenters, fitters, and all others who work in wood and iron for constructive purposes. Here again we find manual skill, intelligently used, the chief criterion of the value of their labour. These men in general work under direction, and so long as they do so, it is their manual skill, and not their knowledge, that comes into play. It is, therefore, not easy to see how knowledge distinct from manual skill can add to the value of their labour. As to those whose office it is to direct such labour, they are men chosen for their superior intelligence as well as skill to act as foremen, and whose duty requires them to work more with their brains than with their hands. They, in fact, are persons who emerge from the class of manual workers, and it is here where the value of technical knowledge first comes in. But even in their case all the information they require can be found in a condensed and tabulated form in handbooks applicable to all kinds of constructive art. Such technical information is in this form available to every man who can read and do arithmetic, however ignorant he may be of the scientific methods by which such tabulated results have been arrived at. No doubt these handbooks will fulfil their purpose more completely if those who consult them can work simple algebraic formulas or have a slight acquaintance with geometry ; but these limited accomplishments can easily be acquired by private study, and are quite within the reach of self-education. In fact, experience shows that it is men of this stamp who, on leaving school, have voluntarily availed themselves of the facilities offered for self-education in order to qualify themselves for positions of responsibility and superintendence. The next class we have to consider is that of managers and designers who require technical education in a higher degree ; but even here it is only in rare instances that high attainments in science are essential to practical results. It is only in pursuit of research and discovery that highly advanced scientific knowledge is required, and not even then in all branches of science.

Upon the whole I am of opinion that the number of persons who would be benefited in business by scientific education of a technical nature, and who have the zeal, capacity and perseverance necessary to its attainment, constitutes a very small proportion of the population ; and it remains to be considered whether the existing facilities for the voluntary acquisition of technical knowledge, are sufficient, or to what extent they require to be supplemented. . . . As to the question whether our commerce is to be saved from the effects of foreign competition by a wide diffusion of technical knowledge I have no faith in any such safeguard. Cheapness of production and superiority of quality will decide the victory in the race of competition; and if by early training we develop the mental and bodily faculties of our people, we shall improve our chance of maintaining a foremost place ; but not, I think, by any forced or indiscriminate system of imparting knowledge. I do not undervalue technical knowledge voluntarily acquired as a means to an end ; but it is the brain-workers and not the hand-workers who will seek to attain it and benefit by it. Compulsory education is neither justifiable nor practicable except in childhood, and without compulsion I am satisfied that it is only individuals of superior intellect and fitness for business that would perseveringly avail themselves of new educational facilities. Such new facilities should await the demand for them, and be supplied gradually and tentatively, for it would be folly to rush into new and costly projects without any certainty of their resulting in adequate benefit. I most heartily concur in Professor Huxley's commendation of the great services rendered by the Science and Art Department in the promotion of evening classes for the teaching of art and practical science ; and if Government intervention be needed in other branches of technical knowledge, I think it would be wise merely to expand in the same economical and unpretentious line of action.

ACTION AGAINST THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

A CASE of Vagliano vs. The Bank of England is proceeding in the Law Courts before Mr. Justice Charles without a jury. The plaintiffs, Messrs. Vagliano Brothers, were merchants, who had very large money transactions with the Bank of England. Their bills were made payable at the Bank, and the Bank had paid bills amounting to £71,500, which the plaintiffs had been induced to accept wrongfully. The plaintiffs now claimed to have this money back, and the question was whether the plaintiffs or the Bank should suffer for the fraud which had been committed.

The author of the mischief was Glyka, a correspondence clerk of the plaintiffs, and he was brought up yesterday to give evidence. He was in the custody of two warders, he being under sentence of penal servitude. He detailed the way in which he committed the fraud. He wrote letters purporting to come from Messrs. Vuccena of Odessa to the plaintiffs, and placed them with other letters before his principal. He got a bill form printed like those of the plaintiffs. He drew the bills, and placed them in the box for acceptance. When the plaintiffs had accepted them, they were placed by a clerk in a leather pocket-book, which was put into a basket for the messengers to call for the bills in the usual way. The basket was in the room where he worked. He got possession of the bills, and endorsed them and put a stamp of a firm at Constantinople upon them. He himself received payment of six or seven of the forty-three bills at the Bank of England, and he sent three or four other persons to get payment of others. These persons were clerks to brokers through whom he speculated. He speculated to a very large amount ; his accounts outstanding at one time amounted to £1,200,000, and the frauds went over the time from February to October, 1887. The witness further said that he placed before the plaintiffs a letter to Messrs. Vuccena with a blank for the amount of their account, and then contrived to fill in the amount really due from them, while in the letter book copy he contrived that there should appear an amount which included that of the forged bills.

A further hearing was postponed.

THE *Melbourne Telegraph*, in a recent issue, says :—" We are living in an age of miracles without being aware of it. Within two hours of the time of the first innings of the Oxford cricket match closing, the *Daily Telegraph*, recording the event, was selling in the streets of Melbourne ! This is a feat of telegraphy that probably beats all former records, and is worthy of note, by the way, as a reminder of the astonishing performances of modern science, which directs the lightning as the slave of man's will, and places the two ends of the world almost within speaking distance. The cricketers closed their innings at Oxford amid cheers for the wonderful skill of Ferris and Turner, and while the players were still on the ground continuing the contest, the news was flashed across the body of the planet, put in type, printed, and distributed in living print during the advance of a hundred and twenty minutes.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 18.

A DECLINE of ⅛d. per oz. in Silver in London yesterday, at 42⅜d., is reported by Reuter, and also through private channels ; and Rupee Securities receded ⅜ per cent. in Fours at £67⅛, and ⅛ in 4½ per cents. at £70½. Consols were ⅛ per cent. higher at 99⅞. Indian Sterling loan was unaltered, at 106⅛ ; as also were Rentes in Paris, at 106⅞. The Wheat and Mincing Lane Markets were without further movement.

Although Cotton in Liverpool is stated by Reuter to have closed quiet yesterday, the sales, at 7,000 bales (again including 800 Surats) were 1,000 bales less than on the preceding day, when the market was called dull. Spot prices were unchanged all round ; and American Arrivals were unaltered in the nearest position, but for September-October they were down 1-32d. and 1-64d. for all other deliveries, compared with last Friday's quotations. The Manchester Market had been quite, the only change in prices being a decline of ⅛d. in 45in. Mulls.

The Liverpool Wool Auction Sales opened yesterday with 22,000 bales offered. There was a fair competition, but the White qualities were ¼ to ⅛ lower, and others ⅛d. lower.

In New York, the spot price was still 10⅛ cents ; but September Futures receded four points to 9·78 cents.

A brisk demand, mainly for Oomra descriptions, from local consumers has been experienced here to-day, and purchases, summing up over 2,500 bales have been reported. Julgaum, as usual of late, has had the principal call, some 1,000 bales of this growth having been taken at Rs. 198-9. Oomrawuttee has been next in favour, and has changed hands to the extent of over 700 bales, at Rs. 188½. The other purchases have been in Barsee, at Rs. 207½ ; and Wadwan, at Rs. 207. Some contracts were made in the Bazaar last night between dealers in new "Good" Bengals at the enhanced rate of 164 for January delivery ; but other quotations for the next crop are unchanged, and we hear of no further bargains having been booked.

WHEAT has become decidedly quiet, and little business has transpired to-day in any description ; but so far prices have not given way, and are quoted the same all round.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* has been dull, and the price has receded ½ to 1 anna per cwt., our quotation this evening being Rs. 6-4-6 to Rs. 6-6-0 per cwt. ; but the reduction in price has not induced business. *Rapeseed* is quiet at our last quotations, with little doing in any kind.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	709	bales.
Wheat	18,400	cwts.
Linseed	4,528	,,
Rapeseed	5,270	,,
Poppyseed	603	,,

FREIGHTS are very dull with a still downward tendency in rates. The St. Regulas (s) has been berthed for Marseilles with 2,500 tons at 20s. per ton, payable here at a par of Exchange.

EXCHANGE opened rather weaker for Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 4 1-16d. and 1s. 4 3-32d. for Demand ; but the rate for the former soon steadied to 1s. 4 3-32d., at which a moderate business was reported for near transfer, and also in ready Demand. No Mercantile Bills have been coming out at 1s. 4 7-32d., and at 1s 4 3-16d., at which 3 months' sight Credits have been offering, there have been no buyers. Council Bills may be expected to go at about 1s 4½d. to-day ; and we call the market quiet but fairly steady at closing, at :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s 4 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4½d.	,,
Credits do	1s. 4 7-32d.	,,
Francs do.	1·71¼	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened with sellers at yesterday's closing rate of 100⅝ for Fours for money and the near account in a quiet market. The feeling afterwards became weaker with sellers at 100 9-16 for the account, and a moderate amount was booked at this rate, the quotation being the same for August, but with little or nothing doing. The market became still weaker towards the close, when the cash rate had receded to 100 7-16. 105 has been the quotation for 4½ per cent. Paper.

SHARES have been quieter to-day, but a moderate business has been passing in Mill and Press Scrip, in which we have to note the following changes :—Indian Manufacturing have advanced Rs. 30 ; Berar Manufacturing, Rs. 25 ; City of Bombay, and Ripon, Rs. 5 each ; and Maneckji Petit, Rs. 2½ ; while Soonderdas have declined Rs. 20 ; David, Rs. 5 ; and Coorla, Rs. 2½. New Berar S. and P. shares have advanced Rs. 5 ; and New Indian, and Bombay cotton are lower to the same extent. Bank of Bombay shares are Re. 1½ higher.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN ANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7 pct.	866½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	930
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	810
EXCHANGE BANK.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	6	6	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Co poration	30,000	100	all	17½ do.	£49
National Bank of India	37,320	$125 250		5 pct.	135

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,175	xd
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.		410
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100		840
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20		340
Bellary	630	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20		215
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	20	200	Rs. 16		103
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	125	125	Rs. 15		175
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600		580
Dholiera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12		110
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130		1,200
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	0 25				265
Fort Press Co.	150	5,000	5,000	Rs. 60		1,400
French Press Co.	900	500	600	Rs. 80		500
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25		407
Khamgaon Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45		350
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10		215
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs.		60
Motassil Co.	2,125	400	400	Rs. 0		417½
New Berar Cotton & Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60		535
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10		75
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30		300
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	800	500	500	Rs. 50		300xd
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50		440
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120		469
Sassoon Press Co.	800	500	500	25		410
Volkart Press Co.	605	1,000	1,000	P		550
						6.0

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000	200	200	10		175
	750	200	150	5 p.ct.		150
Badham Pile &Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16		175
Bapty Co., Ld.	525		135	Nil.		55
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.		100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c		510
Bombay Saw Mills	800	1,000	1,000	..		75nom
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	...		94
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	3,500	1,500	Rs. 135		2,900
Do. (3rd issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 33½		725
Bombay Municipal Bonds						
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	5 p.c.		168
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.				..		510
Goyer & Co., Ld.	3,000	90	100	Rs. 10		65
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	500	100	40	...		41
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.		
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	42,000	25	25	8½		8
Kemp & Co. Ld.	500	250	250	..		150
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 25		378
Napier Hotel Co.	4,000	30	100	Rs. 10		95
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	300	100	100	13 p.ct		80
Oriental Government Security life Assurance Company	1,500	100	100	..		104xd
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.		150
Pearse and Co., Ld.	5,000	20	20	8 p. c.		17
Port Canning Co.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 15		40
Royal Flour Mills	8,000	500	1,000	R 19		302½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	2,500	100	100	Nil		35
Soundy & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c		100
Southwell and Austin.	11,000	100	100	9 p.c.		85
Telephone Co., Ld.	1,000	....	..	..		30
Treacher & Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 3		5½
Thacker & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 90		1,250
Western India Flour Mills	1,600	100	100	Rs. 15		201
M. Modv & Co	800	125	125	nil		28
Berar Oil Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	200		p		100
	1,250		All			90

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES ; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAYLEY—July 11, at Ajmere, Rajputana, the wife of Charles Stuart Bayley, Bengal, Civil Service, of a daughter.
NETHERSOLE—July 12, at Meerut, the wife of Mr. M. Nethersole, C. E., of a son.
WILSON—July 12, at Amritsar, the wife of Sub-Conductor W. Wilson, Commissariat Department, of a son.

DEATHS.

JONES—June 16, at Bankipore, of fever Frederic Hilleyer Jones, of Mozufferpore, aged 42 years, 1 months, and 25 days.
MCWATTERS—July 11, at "Bellevue," Kasauli. Winifred Frances, infant child of Surgeon-Major and Mrs. W McWatters, aged 9 months and 22 days.
NIXON—July 9, at Kasauli, of croup (Curis) Cecil Amy, only child of John and Amy Nixon, aged 3 years.
SPARLING—July 12, at Glen Oak, Dalhousie, Sophia Jane, the beloved wife of E. Sparling, late of the Forest Department, Punjab.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1888.

WE publish to-day the final instalment of the report of the proceedings of the Select Committee on the Deccan Mining Frauds. The report, as we have published it, has been long almost to wearisomeness, but the importance of the subject matter is great, and we have endeavoured to set forth the proceedings with the fulness which their importance warrants, and to ensure that the most ample justice should be done to the arguments of those who have defended the much impugned concession. Now that the record is fully before the public we may invite a comparison between the record as it is now given, almost *verbatim et literatim*, and the telegraphic anticipations of it which appeared in our columns from day to day during the progress of the inquiry. The official record abundantly corroborates the earlier reports which reached us by telegraph, and though one journal which has been as singularly behind hand in its estimate of the significance of the inquiry as in its provision for acquainting the public with its developments has mumbled something about biassed and unreliable telegrams, no one has yet pointed out a single instance in which they have had to be corrected in the light of the official report. It follows then that the material on which our judgment of the case was founded was ample and accurate. There is no single conclusion at which we have arrived which is invalidated by the testimony put before the Committee. People who have shown neither knowledge nor judgment in connection with the matter have arraigned us for having an opinion of our own in regard to it, but no one has yet disputed one of the conclusions the enunciation of which has to an injudicious and timid mind here and there seemed an offence against some imaginary law of silence in the presence of admitted wrong doing. How long the obligation to silence is supposed to rest upon these strange directors and enlighteners of public opinion we neither know nor care to know. It is no part of our business to teach them this, though it may not be superfluous to let them know when they are talking nonsense, albeit that the discovery may be as startling to them as was M. Jourdain's discovery that he was talking prose. But it would be interesting to know when the obligation to silence which has so innocently been proclaimed is to come to an end. Do they wish for more evidence ? Do they wish for fuller speeches ? Ought there to be more interrogatories and replies before it will be decorous to say whether or not the Nizam has been properly served by one of his most trusted servants ; whether the Indian Government were as vigilant as they might have been in regard to a matter in which they assumed guidance and advice and control, and whether the Indian Council were wise or foolish, vigilant or shamefully negligent, in the advice that they gave to the Secretary of State in this business and in the supervision that they exercised over the interests of a native state ? We have no apology to offer to those who have advised us that we have been too much in a hurry to censure admitted wrong doing, but they would have saved themselves from falling into a ridiculous error if they had given one thought to the nature of the proceedings, so far as they have gone. *Sub judice* they are said to be. But under what judgment save that of public opinion, as empanelled in a Committee of the House of Commons, composed indiscriminately of lawyers and laymen, with no other than inquisitorial powers, and with none of the attributes of a court of law ? So far as the case has been under review in India there has been no one under trial or, so far as is known, likely to be under trial. The matter came to notice, not on a criminal charge nor even on civil pleadings, but in the purely inquisitorial form of questions addressed by the Nizam's Government to one of its most responsible officers concerning the manner in which he had acquitted himself of a public trust. They were questions invited by his own *apologia* for his conduct in connection with this business, so that at the very beginning much more than one side of the case was before the public. They were clearly and categorically put, and as they affected matter of public concern they were properly subjects for public comment. In due time the Sirdar, with the best legal assistance that India could afford him, answered the questions that were put to him. The paper that was honoured with the first sight of this remarkable document printed it in silence. Whether it put so low an estimate upon the Sirdar's answers to Sir Asman Jah's interrogatories that it still regarded these latter as not having been answered we cannot say. We ourselves did the Sirdar the credit of assuming that he had done his very best therein to meet the questions put to him, and if we did him an injustice in treating them as flimsy, unreal, and preposterous, and in quoting chapter and verse to expose their inaccuracy, those who have urged silence long after he has spoken might do him the service of showing where we have been wrong. If the case was not apt subject for comment when the Sirdar had sent in his replies and had stated all that his own knowledge and the skill of his advisers could suggest to him, when on this side of Domesday, we should like to know, would it be fit and proper to deal with it ? The matter, as we have said, has never yet been the subject of a legal charge. Over and over again Sir Henry James has pointed that out to the counsel and witnesses appearing before the Select Committee, and in commenting upon the facts as they arose we have prejudged no judgment and endeavoured to influence no tribunal. As a matter of fact we have gone little further than the Sirdar's own counsel have gone. We have dealt with his conduct exclusively as that of a public officer, and we have never said anything more to his detriment in that capacity than Sir Horace Davey's admission that he had no justification to offer for his client's conduct in selling his own shares to his master, concealing the fact from him, and pretending that they had been bought with difficulty in a reluctant market. No advocate who did not plead guilty to every accusation against his client ever made such an admission as this :—"You will not expect me to defend a transaction in which an agent for purchase sells his own property to his principal. You will not expect me, sir, I am sure, to appear before you to justify either legally or morally a transaction in which an agent for purchase sells his own property secretly to his Government." Some of those whose whole apologies for silence seem to cover a half apology for Abdul Huq see nothing that merits censure in the act, notwithstanding that the practised equity lawyer who appeared for the Sirdar admitted it was unjustifiable, and that the Sirdar himself, in consenting to make costly restitution to the Nizam, owned the wrong doing, and surrendered to the master whom he had wronged. We call attention to this fact, and to the frequency with which Sir Henry James interrupted the arguments of the Sirdar's counsel with the quite necessary reminder that he had to speak of the acts of Abdul Huq, and not of other people. It was a short speech which Sir Horace Davey made, but we have no warrant for saying that he did not do his best for his client, and his best seems to have been an argument in which his client had a secondary place. We invite the attention of those who have accused us of dealing prematurely with the case to the speech of Sir Horace Davey, which we have reported at length, and we ask them to indicate anything in that necessarily partial statement which reduces the strength of any argument which we have employed to show that Abul Huq, as the servant of the Nizam, served his master badly, and as a public official had been guilty of breach of trust. They may be sure that outside of the law courts they will not have a more effective vindication of the Sirdar's proceedings than his answers to the interrogatories, published a month ago, and the speech of his counsel have furnished. Silence in the face of such amplitude of material is affectation, though we are not sure whether it is the result of a want of judgment or a want of knowledge of a case which the public by this time thoroughly understands, and about which it made up its mind as soon as Abdul Huq, by presenting a flimsy and inconclusive defence, showed that he had no real answer to the interrogatories put to him. The only question is whether judgment so long deferred and for such reasons as those alleged by our neutral neighbours will be worth anything when it is pronounced.

THE Kunbis of Nariad have made an appeal to us which we cannot disregard. The Municipality of that pleasant and thriving town, which would be nothing but for the agricultural richness of the district around it, have lately in committee of ways and means decided upon levying a tax of one rupee eight annas upon every person keeping a cart and bullocks. It is not mere "ignorant impatience of taxation" which drives the Kunbis into protest against this impost. They resent it as a tax upon agriculture, and with a just perception of the philosophy of the matter they appeal to the general policy of the Government in regard to taxation as a condemnation of the resolution of the Municipality. The Government of India, in expressly exempting from the income tax incomes derived from agriculture, have by implication declared that the cultivator is not to pay upon his industry beyond his land assessment. The Nariad Kunbis regard the new cart tax as a special burden upon agriculture. They seem not to attach much weight to the possible answer of the Municipality that they who use the Nariad roads should pay for them. The Municipality, if they cared to turn to M. Waddington's recent article on Local Government in France, would see how in the French rural districts this principle is enforced, and perhaps they might therein find something to strengthen their case. The Kunbis, however, plead *in forma pauperis*, and though they hail from the garden of Guzerat they make out a case for the sympathy of Government. "We are very poor," they tell Lord Reay. "We live in poverty and misery by eating only *bavts* and *kodra* for our food, and wear only the low coarse cloths woven by Dhers. Notwithstanding this, during the last two or three years, there being short crops and cheap rates prevailing, we do not get sufficient food even of such low description for our belly, and under such circumstances it is for your Excellency to consider where can we pay from the proposed tax." The petition, indeed, reads very much like one of the documents in which the French peasantry before the Revolution told their griefs to the King, and of which M. Taine gives such striking examples. Let us hope that the Kunbis of Nariad are not quite as poor as they think they are, and that in any event justice will be done them.

WE have received a communication which enables us to answer satisfactorily the enquiry which the *St. James's Gazette* has made with regard to Colonel Marshall's intention to relieve the Nizam of the loss sustained under the circumstances mentioned in a telegram sent to us by our London Correspondent yesterday. It appears that a certain Mr. William Wathen, who has been doing agency business for the Hyderabad State in London, was supplied with sums aggregating £6,000 chiefly from the State and partly from the Nizam's private purse. These advances were made last year. Mr. Wathen has failed, and of the £6,000 only £1,000 appears to have been an available asset to meet the liability to the Nizam's Government. The *St. James's Gazette*, setting forth these facts and having ascertained that Colonel Marshall is on the list of unsecured creditors for some £5,000, takes it for granted that he assumes the debt and will relieve the State of it. To that very reasonable and obvious enquiry under the circumstances, it is satisfactory to know on the best authority that the answer is in the affirmative. Colonel Marshall, on hearing of the bankruptcy, at once telegraphed to London, taking upon himself the responsibility for the amount pending enquiry, and awaiting the Nizam's orders. The explanation of the matter seems to be that the Nizam's accounts with Mr. Wathen were kept in the name of Colonel Marshall, as Private Secretary to his Highness ; hence the appearance of Colonel Marshall's name as a creditor.

THE Vice-Chancellorship of the University of Bombay, which has been vacant since Sir Raymond West resigned it shortly after his nomination to a seat on the Governor's Council, has been conferred by Government on the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Principal of the Free General Assembly's Institution. Dr. Mackichan has for some years been an active and valued member of the Senate, and his marked business capacity and his experience as an educationist will go far to secure the approval of the public for the choice that the Government have made. It would, however, be affectation to deny that the appointment passes over the claims of several gentlemen who have done equally good service to the University, some of them men of ripe scholarship and of marked influence. The Government, we must suppose, have been not unmindful of whatever inconveniences may some day result from placing the representative of a mis[illegible] at the head of an In[illegible] We suppose, too, though we [illegible] they are, that they had reasons [illegible] Dr. Mackichan to such stanch wor[illegible] University as Mr. Justice Birdwo[illegible] Mandlik, Mr. Justice Jardine, and [illegible] Telang.

WE publish in another column an appeal which has been issued on behalf of the fund for providing a memorial to the late Rev. G. Bowen. The appeal rightly speaks of the late Mr. Bowen as "one of the most remarkable men that modern missions have supplied to India." His merits have been cordially recognized in all sections of the community, on which his self-sacrifice, simplicity and devotion made an impression that will remain for many years to come. The memorial in which it is intended to perpetuate his name will take the form of a Native Christian Institute, and a Hall which will serve as a centre for united missionary and Christian effort. The representatives of many phases of religious thought are co-operating in the work, and it may be expected that contributions will flow in liberally and from many quarters.

THE Calcutta Municipal Bill has not yet received the Viceroy's assent. It is a formidable code, containing some 500 sections, which will have to be carefully examined in almost every Department of the Government of India before being ripe for that final touch. The objection taken by some of the Native Associations to the want of authority to alter the boundaries of Calcutta is pronounced by the law advisers of the Crown to have nothing in it.

THE Amir Abdur Rahman is determined to consolidate his power in the country east of Jellalabad. A regiment of cavalry and two regiments of infantry are reported to have passed Gundamak *en route* to the Shinwari country, where the tribesmen are still in open rebellion. The troops in the Jellalabad district must now number 7,000 or 8,000 men.

THE Karachi Tramway, writes a correspondent, have brought in a bill for £70,000 against the Government for compensation for running across their tram line on the Napier Mole near Keamari. The new ship wharves and reclamations have necessitated the railway being extended from the city station directly to Keamari, crossing the Napier Mole about half-way down, and then running alongside the ship wharves and joining the old Keamari loop line at the Merewether Pier. This extension will in time be the principal line used for grain, as, when the reclamation is completed, there will be a grand site for sheds and godowns sufficient to hold all the grain that is likely to be awaiting shipment. By their concession Government guaranteed to the Tramway Company that no other rival Tramway or Line of Railway should cross their line. The Tramway therefore have a very good case, and will probably get a fair sum for the N.-W. Railway crossing, and they want it badly to reduce their capital which is enormous. Fancy a tramway costing £10,000 a mile, more than a broad-gauge railway by a

[illegible]GRAMS.

[illegible]S TELEGRAMS.]

[illegible]HICAGO ANARCHISTS.

A PLOT TO MURDER THE JUDGES.

CHICAGO, JULY 18.

A dynamite plot to murder the Judges who had sentenced to death four of the Anarchists for complicity in the Socialist Riots that took place in May 1886 and to destroy public buildings has been discovered here.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL.

LONDON, JULY 18.

In the House of Commons last night, the Local Government Bill passed through the Committee, with the exception of the new clauses.

HOPEFUL NEWS FROM ZULULAND.

DURBAN, JULY 17.

Messengers sent by the rebel Chief Dinizulu had an interview with Sir Arthur Havelock at Maritzburg yesterday.

THE KOLHAPORE CUP.

LONDON, JULY 18.

The competition for the Kolhapore Challenge Cup ended in the success of the English team.

MADRAS NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 18.

The Governor visits the Kolar Gold Mines in Mysore.

The Travancore Government has offered to the South Indian Railway Company to guarantee four per cent. interest on the cost of the new line within Travancore, provided the company undertake to construct the line from Quilon to Tinnevelly.

SIR JOHN GORST.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 18.

The *Pioneer* comments severely on the intimate friendship betwen Sir John Gorst and Mr. Tom. Palmer, of Hyderabad fame. Mr. Palmer called upon the Hyderabad delegate now in England, but the Nawab at first refused to see him ; afterwards, however, it appears Mr. Palmer gave a little dinner at which both Sir John Gorst and the Nawab were guests. Other indications of intimacy are also reported.

ALLAHABAD NEWS.

Telegraphic communication with Australia has just been restored, the cable from Banjoewanjee in Java to port Darwin having been repaired by the Eastern Extension Cable Company.

A report has reached Peshawar, and is widely circulated there that the Shinwaris of the Jelalabad District have put to death a large number of influential men of that quarter who were sent to them on some public matter by the Commander-in-Chief Gholam Haidar Khan. The smallest number of those killed is at present limited to sixty. The former Khan of Lalpura is reported among those killed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 17.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Siam, with the English mails of the 6th inst., left here for Bombay at 6 p.m. to-day, and the same Company's steamer Carthage left for Colombo and Australia at 5 p.m. to-day.

ADEN, JULY 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ganges, with the homeward Indian mail, arrived here at 9 p.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, JULY 17.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

HONGKONG, JULY 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Deccan arrived here from Bombay, at 6 p.m., yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¼

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight ... 1s. 3 15-16d.

2½ per cent. Consols for account ...	99⅛
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	67½
4½ per cent. do.	70½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¼
Bar Silver	42⅛

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JULY 17.

10 p.m.	80·6

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18.

6 a.m.	80·3
10 a.m.	83·7
2 p.m.	83·9
4 p.m.	83·9

AMRAOTI NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, JULY 15.

The heavy downpour of the night before last was supplemented yesterday evening by a thunderstorm which was rather sharp though of short duration. The brightness of the sun in the early part of the morning foreboded a storm which burst about three o'clock. Heaven's artillery was in full display. Peal after peal of thunder reverberated through the air, shaking the doors and windows of houses, while flashes of forked lightning illumined earth and sky. In fact so black and thick were the clouds as to necessitate the use of candles in the early part of the evening.

After rioting *ad libitum*, the storm at last burst over a small thatched house, tenanted by Mr. Unger, late of the Public Works Department, but fortunately for him so well soaked was the thatch of the building by the previous day's heavy rain, that the roof did not catch fire. The lightning penetrated the roof, but did no further damage beyond singeing ; the frame of a looking-glass and cleaving a portion of the wall. It was a most providential coincidence that both Mr. and Mrs. Unger—the only inmates of the house—were absent at the time of the catastrophe. As soon as the news reached Mr. Peters, a neighbour, with praiseworthy zeal he promptly despatched all the coolies on his premises to render assistance, and soon followed himself to the scene in rain. It was due to this gentleman's exertions and presence of mind that the house was prevented from being burnt down.

A conference of all the Deputy Commissioners of the Province, presided over by Colonel H. C. Szczepausk, the Acting Commissioner, will be held some time next week at Amraoti, to consider the provisions of the New Revenue Code, drafted by Mr. G. S. Khapade, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A PUBLIC SERVANT.

YESTERDAY the public heard with surprise and pain, amounting almost to consternation, that an eminent official was suspended by the Government of Bombay on grave charges preferred against him by a subordinate. This decisive step was taken on Monday morning at Poona, and it became known in Bombay on Tuesday. We abstained from giving currency, however, to a report so distressing, as long as there was any room for the hope that it might turn out to be unfounded or exaggerated, but now that the fact is beyond doubt and irretrievable, it is our very unwelcome duty to state the circumstances so far as they can be ascertained, subject to the observation that pending the magisterial inquiry which has been determined upon, *ex-parte* statements should be received, as they are made, subject to future verification and correction.

The first indication at Poona, that anything unusual had occurred in official circles, was the placing at 10 o'clock on Monday forenoon of a Military guard over the office of the Commissioner for the Central Division, Mr. Arthur Crawford. It soon became known that the Commissioner had been suspended by H. E. the Governor in Council, and that several of his assistants and subordinates were involved in the allegations on which the action of the higher authorities was based.

It appears, according to one account, that, in consequence of some misunderstanding—the exact nature of which is variously reported—between Mr. Arthur Crawford and Mr. Ballajee Gangadhur Sathe, his native personal assistant in the vernacular department of the Commissioner's office, Mr. Sathe made a complaint to the Secretary in the Political and Judicial Department (Mr. W. Lee-Warner) against his chief. Some time ago, Mr. Sathe was first-class magistrate at Sattara. The accusation was so grave that Mr. Lee-Warner at once reported it to his Excellency the Governor. Several native subordinates were comprised in the accusation, preferred with great circumstantiality, and one Hunmant Rao, a Jaghirdar, was alleged to be the agent through whom corrupt practises were carried on. The Governor caused enquiries to be made, and is understood to have himself taken an active part in ascertaining how far a *prima facie* case, warranting official action of the gravest kind, could be regarded as established. It was decided to take prompt and decisive action, and the sanction of the Viceroy was obtained from Simla by telegraph.

A telegram was sent to Mr. Moore, Abkari Commissioner, who was in Bombay, and on his going to Poona, he was placed in charge of Mr. Crawford's office, receiving charge at 10 a.m. on Monday. Mr. Moore, having taken charge of the Office of the Revenue Commissioner, C. D., immediately suspended two Poona Mamledars and one clerk in the office. Several other clerks have been transferred.

Mr. Crawford was suspended in the morning. The others persons suspended are Rao Saheb Shunker Balchundra Baput, a first-class magistrate of the Poona District, who was up to a few days ago acting as City Magistrate at Poona in place of Mr. Plunket, and Rao Saheb Kalanday, first-class magistrate of Havailee in the Poona District. Hunmuntrai Jaghirdar, who was connected in business transaction with Mr. Crawford, was arrested on a warrant ; but was enlarged later on in his own recognisances for Rs. 10,000, and two sureties for Rs. 20,000 each.

Mr. Crawford, Mr. Sathe, and several other persons were sent for and examined before the Governor on matters connected with the charges of bribery and indebtedness in his own district, which are believed to have been preferred against Mr. Crawford.

Mr. Leslie Crawford, solicitor, brother of Mr. Arthur Crawford, was summoned to give his advice, and left Bombay for Poona on Tuesday.

When these lamentable events became known a most painful impression was created throughout Poona, where not Mr. Crawford only but others, involved in the serious charges preferred against him, were well known and have many friends. It soon became rumoured that Mr. Crawford had disappeared, and it was generally believed that he had committed suicide—a belief which deepened the feeling that oppressed the community. What had really happened was that Mr. Crawford in his distraction had fled disguised to Bombay, hoping to escape the shame and ruin which threatened to overwhelm him. The act of flight was ill-advised and damaging, no doubt, but allowances must be made for the despair and panic which may well overtake a man who, having through the course of a long and memorable career by his splendid abilities and untiring energy won high distinction, found all brought into peril in a moment. Even nerves of iron might for a moment yield under a strain so terrible and so sudden. Mr. Crawford's enemies, who are many, must feel something akin to pity at the spectacle of a man of his unquestioned powers, impelled to fly from an enemy so insignificant and so unsuspected. His capacity was not less remarkable than his versatility, which procured him not only fame as an administrator and gained for him a place in the history of his city of which even this misfortune will not deprive him as the Haussemann to whom is due so much of what is imposing and imperial in the new Bombay. He had the exceptional honour of being entrusted with the arrangements of the details for carrying out the treaty negotiated at Simla and at Lisbon by Sir Theodore Hope—an honour which brought him into not unequal contact with European diplomatists of distinction and earned him the Jubilee decoration of the C. M. G., which Lord Salisbury sent him last year. All these gifts brought to naught and so many and such great services of no avail !

The Government enquiry is being continued, and further developments are, we hear, expected ; but it may be hoped that when the stories afloat are sifted they will lose something of the gravity now attached to them.

Mr. Crawford appears to have kept out of sight until Monday evening. He took the train for Bombay, entering it quite undisguised, and arrived at half-past ten o'clock, yesterday morning. He drove straight from that station to the Victoria Hotel, near the Prince's Dock, where he arrived shortly before eleven. There he breakfasted and subsequently wrote a letter to the chief steward of the P. and O. steamer Teheran which was advertised to sail for Colombo that afternoon. He sought to engage a second-class passage. In the letter, which he signed with an assumed name, of which the initials were J. G., he stated that he had just come down from Jubbulpore, was very ill and desired to engage a second-class passage to Colombo or further. He stated that he wished to go on board at once, as he was so unwell. The steward wrote to him that passage could not be engaged on board, and that the applicant should apply at the head office in the Fort. This reply was not destined to reach Mr. Crawford's hands. While it was on the way, the Superintendent of the Prince's Dock Police, acting on a telegram from the Government at Poona, and knowing that Mr. Crawford was at the Victoria Hotel, proceeded thither. He found Mr. Crawford in the general room, seated at a table, having just finished breakfast. He was disguised, wearing a long grey beard which was palpably not his own, a single Terai hat, slouched. In other respects the disguise was sought by shabbiness of apparel—a long overcoat, flannel shirt, and flannel trowsers. So palpable was the disguise that it had attracted the notice of two police officers who chanced to be at the hotel bar. They were making enquiries as to who he was when Mr. Ingram arrived and arrested him. It was then noon.

Mr. Crawford was taken to the Police Commissioner's Office, where he was detained till evening in Colonel Wilson's rooms. He was shown every attention, tiffin being procured from the Byculla Club by Colonel Wilson's kindly thoughtfulness. At 4-30 Mr. Crawford was conveyed by Colonel Wilson in his own brougham to the Byculla Station, to catch the train for Poona. Here after a short delay, when the train steamed into the station, Mr. Crawford had to be assisted by Colonel Wilson as he walked across the platform—broken as he was by grief and suffering—to a reserved carriage, provided for his conveyance to Poona. Colonel Portman and two Railway Police Assistants took charge of Mr. Crawford, who was also accompanied by a Bombay Police Officer, Mr. Inspector Foard, attired in *mufti*.

The warrant for the arrest of Mr. Crawford had not arrived when he was arrested. But it was on its way from Poona, a fact which was communicated to the Bombay Police by telegraph. The charge on which Mr. Crawford was arrested is corruption.

A correspondent, who is in a position to be well-informed, gives the following particulars which fairly summarises information more or less based on the statements which have induced the Government to take decisive action. It appears that for some time past the air has been thick with rumours, so much so, that it is affirmed that more than one Collector in the Central Division has refused to serve under the Commissioner now suspended. Circumstantial stories of bribery and corruption have been whispered from mouth to mouth ; but no one dared to place them formally before Government. Mr. J. Muir-Mackenzie, who is acting for Mr. Ozanne as Director of Agriculture, is credited with having first drawn the attention of Government to a serious irregularity. A farm at Bhadgaum, in Khandeish, and the Government buildings thereon, were disposed of to a contractor for a wholly inadequate sum. It is alleged that the Commissioner, who disposed of the farm, had previously borrowed money of the contractor. This discovery led to further inquiry, in the result. The native subordinates in the Commissioner's office on being interrogated gave information which led to the suspension and arrest of Mr. Crawford.

The health of Mr. Crawford generally so robust has recently shown evident signs of breaking up, doubtless under the strain and stress of a position of great embarrassment. His eyesight has become affected. When it was stated that he had left Poona, it was at first thought in some quarters, where the truth was not yet known, that he was proceeding to Europe on sick certificate.

The following is the rule promulgated by the Government of India regarding pecuniary transactions of officials within the limits of their jurisdiction :—"All Covenanted Civil Servants, Statutory Civilians, Uncovenanted Officers who hold gazetted appointments, and Military Officers in civil employ, are prohibited under pain of dismissal from taking loans from, or otherwise placing themselves under pecuniary obligations to, persons subject to the official authority or influence of such Government officers, or residing, possessing property, or carrying on business within the local limits for which such Government officers are appointed."

THE SUSPENSION OF MR. ARTHUR CRAWFORD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 18.

A painful impression has been caused here by the suspension and subsequent sudden disappearance of Mr. Arthur Crawford, Commissioner of the Central Division. He fled to escape from his embarrassments. Several persons have been suspended, and one arrested, the alleged Poona agent of the nefarious practices charged. The Government enquiry is progressing, and new developments are expected.

Mr. Crawford was suspended on Monday on charges of corruption and bribery. A warrant has been issued for his apprehension. It is rumoured here that it was his intention to proceed to sea by a mail steamer.

PROBABLE COURSE OF PROCEEDINGS.

9 P.M.

Mr. Propert will be bail for Mr. Crawford, if bail be required.

The amount of bail necessary will be Rs. 50,000.

If the accused be brought before the Magistrate and charged, a Commission of Inquiry will probably not be constituted, and the charges will be dealt with in the ordinary course of law.

(FROM AN OTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 18.

Mr. Arthur Crawford, Commissioner, C. D., Rao Saheb Narhar Daji Kalavday, Mamlutdar ; and Shunker Balchundra Baput, Mamlutdar ; have been suspended.

Mr. Moore has taken charge of the Commissioner's Office.

Hunmunt Rao, Jagirdar, is in custody.

Mr. Arthur Crawford has been missing since Tuesday night. Full particulars are not yet known here. It is understood that there are many charges.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE post of Minhla, in Upper Burma, is transferred from the Upper to the Lower Burma Command.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the continuance of cavalry rates of pay to the British mounted infantry employed in Burma, but are unable to extend the concession to native mounted infantry. The grant of cavalry rates to the British soldiers is provisional only, up to 1st April 1889.

THE proposals of the Special Forage Committee for the supply of grass to British cavalry regiments and batteries of artillery in India will be tried as a tentative measure in a British cavalry regiment and battery of royal horse artillery before according general sanction to the adoption of the scheme, which is :—(1) That the grass-cutters of British corps be reduced by two-thirds, and that the Commissariat Department supply the grass required for this portion of each regiment and battery ; (2) that for the remaining one-third of the corps transport mules and drivers be substituted for bringing in grass in place of grass-cutters and ponies. The discharge of the grass-cutters and ponies will be carried out gradually, to the extent of one-third of the sanctioned strength of horses, and the reduction of the remainder will be dependent on the preparedness of the Commissariat Department to meet the demands of the corps for fodder.

CAPTAIN B. E. SPRAGGE, D. A. A. and Q. M. G., Upper Burma Force, has returned to Mandalay from short leave in England.

COLONEL GERARD, C. B., is likely to be the District Staff Officer of the Allahabad Division when the redistribution of commands takes place. He may in fact be transferred from the Sirhind Division to Allahabad forthwith.

DURING the next six months only three regimental commands in the Native Army will fall vacant in Bengal. Colonel Chapman, 8th B. C., has to go on September 12 ; and Colonel Kauntze, 17th B. C., vacates on attaining 52 years of age on the 19th of December. Colonel Cubitt, V. C., 43rd Gurkhas, completes his seven years of regimental command on August 12. Next year there will be seven vacancies, including those in the Central India Horse and the Hyderabad Contingent.

A PATTERN of tongas for ambulance work has been sealed. It is similar to the bullock tonga used in the Central Provinces, but differs internally in having portable seats and back rests, to allow of lying-down accommodation for two, or sitting accommodation for four men. It is also provided with rifle rests.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 18.—The barometer has risen slightly in the Peninsula, and has fallen in Northern India. The fall exceeds one-tenth of an inch in North Punjab, where the pressure is now two-thirds of an inch lower than in Ceylon. Winds have strengthened considerably in Sind, Rajputana, Central India, and the Central Provinces. A slight disturbance in North Bengal has apparently passed away, after giving general rain in North Bengal, Behar, and adjacent districts, North-West Provinces, and Patna. Gorakhpur reports two inches of rain ; Gya, Hazaribagh, Benares, Dhubri, and Silchar, one. Winds are very light at the head of the Bay and increasing at Diamond Island—hence probably slight disturbance at the head of the Bay. Winds are light and irregular in Northern India. Rain in some districts as on the previous day ; but generally small in amount except in North Bengal, Behar, and in the Deccan, where moderate general rain has fallen.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

THE SHRAWAKS AND THE THAKORE SAHEB OF PALITANA.

A FEW days ago we published a telegram from Ahmedabad, pointing to the probability of a revival of the dispute which had long been going on between the Palitana Durbar and the Shrawaks who have their sacred temples on the Shatranjay Hill, situated in that State. It was announced that a police officer belonging to the Durbar had entered, with a party of armed men, the Shrawak's karkhana on Shatranjay after sunset, and driven the employés out, putting seals on the boxes and doors. The quarrel between the Palitana Thakores and the Shrawaks was hereditary, but it had been settled in the year 1885, soon after the present chief came to the throne. A correspondent in Palitana writes as follows with reference to this subject :—

Fierce disputes went on between the late Thakore Saheb and the Shrawak community for a long time, but they were ended when the present Thakore Saheb came to the gadee. The principal cause of the difference was the Pilgrim Tax, which was levied from Shrawaks by the Durbar, and which yielded a very large income. But the present Thakore Saheb elected to forego the revenue for the sake of peace, and showed much liberality towards the Shrawaks by agreeing to take from them a small fixed sum of money in lieu of the tax. However, the Shrawaks were not satisfied with the liberal terms of the settlement, and endeavoured by degrees to encroach upon the rights of the State. The Shatranjay Hill is under the special jurisdiction of the Palitana State, with full powers, which are acknowledged by the Government in their Resolution, dated 15th March, 1877 ; yet the Shrawaks had the audacity to take upon themselves the jurisdiction which of right belongs to the State. A person residing within the Bhownagar limits, having stolen a bullock, took refuge on the Shatranjay Hill, in the house of a servant of the Shrawak Committee, and lived with him for many days. A party of men had been sent after the thief, and they came up to the Shatranjay Hill. The Shrawak agent on the hill handed over the accused to the men without informing any officer of the Palitana State, and afterwards reported the matter to the Shrawak Committee The Committee ordered the agent to impose a fine of Rs. 5 on the servant who had given shelter to the accused. The Palitana Police, coming to hear of this affair, commenced an enquiry into the matter. They examined the agent, who confessed that he was aware of the circumstances under which the accused had come to the place, but had failed to inform the Durbar on the subject, and added that the fine had been inflicted on the servant in obedience to the order he had received from the Shrawak Committee. Thereupon the police ordered the agent Dullabhji to produce the correspondence relating to this matter. Dullabhji promised to give the papers after obtaining the sanction of the Committee that evening. But Dullabhji did not produce the papers, and the police was obliged to obtain a search warrant from the Magistrate, and proceeded with five respectable men of Palitana to the Shrawak karkhana. At first the police tried to persuade the clerks to give up the papers in the presence of the *panch*. They neither opened the box nor allowed the police to open them. At last, at sunset, the boxes shown to the police by the Shrawaks were sealed in the presence of the *panch*. On the next day the clerks of the Shrawaks asked the Dewan of Palitana to grant an extension of four hours' time before taking any definite steps, and he complied with their request. As at the end of that time the Shrawaks did not produce the papers, the police went once more in company with the *panch* to the karkhana, where a box, pointed out by the Agent, was opened, and some books and files of papers regarding the abovementioned fine were seized. The Shrawaks have falsely complained to the Agency that they were oppressed, and that their property was unjustly confiscated. An impartial consideration of the whole proceedings will convince any one that in this matter the Shrawaks were at fault. I beg to take this opportunity to say that in Kattyawar many dacoits take refuge on Shatranjay Hill, and live there in peace. I would, therefore, suggest that the Agency should impress upon the Thakore Saheb the advisability of keeping a police force on the Hill for the apprehension and punishment of the dacoits.

THE NEW EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 10th inst. your London Political Correspondent draws a comparison between the late Emperor of Germany and his son, the present Emperor.

Will you please allow me some lines to give you the view of a German on this point—a view which does not agree with that of your correspondent ? The latter says : "The beginning of what humanly speaking promises to be a long reign is marked by the glorification of Militarism. The Pickel-Haube is elevated before the nation as the deity to be worshipped before others." I have read the proclamations of the Emperor William II. in the original German as well as in the English translation (in your issue of the 10th), but I cannot find a word in any of the three proclamations in question—least of all in the proclamation "To my People." I say, I cannot find a word which "elevates the Pickel-Haube as an idol." No, William, more than his father, confesses in his proclamation that there is only one Being to be worshipped, God Almighty. He lays more stress on the army than his father. What is more natural than this ?

His father, who was lying on his death-bed after having suffered from a dreadful malady for many months, a man of fifty-seven years, who had drunk life's cup to the close, would necessarily have far other aims than a young man of twenty-nine, who in full strength and elasticity ascended to the throne of his fathers with a history full of glory and greatness behind.

He—as well as his grandfather—a soldier every inch of him, could not speak differently from what he spoke, as he is a Hohenzollern and a German. I think the English cannot appreciate the enthusiasm of every German for our army. Our army is not an army of mercenaries, it is the very extract of the nation. Every German is, as it were, a soldier. We may say, the German nation as such is a nation in arms.

Your correspondent calls the Emperor William II. "a fierce War Lord." To contradict this, I only refer to a toast which the Emperor, then Crown Prince, proposed ; he said: "In my rides through Brandenburg in the course of the manœuvres the flourishing fields and the trades which I found in full activity clearly showed me where the true foundations of national prosperity and fruitful labour were to be found. I am well aware that the public, especially abroad, imputes to me a thoughtless inclination for war and craving for glory. God preserve me from such a criminal levity ! I repudiate such imputations with indignation."

I suppose a German is better informed of the opinion of the German nation than any Foreigner, as he looks at his country with affection, and is willing to understand the nation. I know from German newspapers as well as from private letters, that the greater part of the German nation look on their new Emperor with enthusiasm, not "because he is an absolutist and a War Lord," but because he is congenial to our hearts, being a man of whom we are convinced that he seeks the welfare of his people. Your correspondent says that the new Emperor has not made too good an impression, except in ultra-absolutist circles. I know that the English think the Germans are only instruments or, rather, slaves in the hands of the absolutist Emperor or Chancellor. Well, I say with Dr. Ahrend (see your issue of the 13th) "I believe that our present social development is entirely satisfactory—at least to us, and that is the chief point for us,—and that we ought to remain German and national."

Though we are prepared to defend our rights, the house-right of the nation against insolent arrogance, we as well as our Emperor and our great Chancellor love peace, as we know it to be the foundation of national welfare.

"Unser Fritz" will live in our memories as one of the great paladins of our great Emperor William I., the founder of German greatness, the awakener of the sleepy "Deutsche Michel." Frederick will be loved as the affable and gentle "Kronprinz ;" but as an Emperor he will only be remembered with compassion. He will be admired, not on account of eminent statesmanship, but on account of his brave suffering ; not on account of his liberal constitutionalism, but on account of his humility and his sacrificing personal sympathies and antipathies to the welfare and peace of his people.

Last, but not least, I beg to state, that I have exactly the same standpoints regarding the English, as Dr. Ahrend points out.

A GERMAN.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence, with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Agents, Trenchar and Co., Bombay.

TRIAL TRIP OF A STEAMER.

AT the invitation of Messrs. Fazulbhoy Visram and Company, a few of their friends went on board the firm's new steamer, the Sultan, on Tuesday afternoon, when she left her berth in the Victoria Dock on her trial trip in the harbour in charge of the Board of Trade and Lloyd's surveyor. The vessel was bought six months ago from a Dutch company, and has undergone considerable repairs and alterations, both in the Victoria Dock and at the Hydraulic Lift at Hog Island. The steamer is 2,031 tons, nett register, and is commanded by Captain R. Collin. Her length is 385 feet, and breadth 37 feet, and she has a cargo capacity of about 4,000 tons. She is fitted up with fourteen first-class cabins, with accommodation for forty-two passengers, and has all the other fixtures of a first-rate vessel. Her speed is 11 knots an hour. While on her trial trip, she was under steam for four hours, and went backwards and forwards between the outer lightship and Mazagon. The weather was unexpectedly fine, and the trip was thoroughly enjoyable. The guests were much pleased with all the arrangements made in the vessel for the comfort of passengers, and the trip was pronounced to be a perfect success. The first voyage of the s. s. Sultan, since she came into the hands of the enterprising Khoja merchants, will probably be to Europe. The party consisted of Captain Bean, Assistant Port Officer, Messrs Tharia Topun, Currimbhai Ebram, A. W. Seabrooke, Board of Trade Engineer Surveyor, J. Moir, Lloyd's Engineer Surveyor, Ameeroodin Tyabjee, Gordhundas Khatao Muckunjee, J. Hepworth, Captain G. Noel, Hajeebhoy Lalljee, K. D. Framjee, and others.

ABDUL HUK BOMBAY APOLOGIST.

IN an article, too long for quotation, the *Deccan Times* comments on certain recent endeavours to whitewash Huk by vilifying those who have exposed the malfeasance of that individual and his confederates. "In exposing the schemes of these arch-swindlers" it writes," we ourselves claim to have performed our part but we willingly own that the *Pioneer* and *Bombay Gazette*, as became the forces at their disposal, ably led the van. They are now accused by the 'lowest and atest' of the Calcutta papers of being bribed to do the work. The *Times of India* considerately reproduced the original libel. The reply and action, however, of its Bombay contemporary did not come up to the requirements of its fastidious notion of wounded honour. 'That there is a certain class of journals,' the *Times of India* says, 'published throughout the country amenable to such base influences, it would be idle to deny. But during the past fortnight most grave allegations have been made against such papers as the *Pioneer* and the *Bombay Gazette*, and these have been set forth with a circumstantiality skilfully contrived to impart to them at least the colour of truth.' The skill and circumstantiality must, however, have found a congenial soil in the imagination of the *Times of India* itself. These qualities were absent from the ill-conditioned paragraph originally ; the innuendo owes its force to the skilful collocation of the two sentences we have quoted. The *Times of India* in affairs of honour is rather hard to please. Neither the action of the *Pioneer* which treats the matter with silent contempt, nor the more combative spirit of its local contemporary is regarded with favour. In an answer to this paragraph, the *Bombay Gazette* worked off a good deal of righteous indignation next day. In this we think the *Bombay Gazette* made a mistake of judgment. It was idle to try to justify its action to a writer who affected to regard with equal dissatisfaction the inaction of the *Pioneer's* contempt, and the active resentment of the *Bombay Gazette's* indignation. "The *Pioneer* has seen fit to sit silent," the *Times of India* says, 'under the imputation put forward against it ; the *Bombay Gazette* merely indicates that it has taken some sort of legal proceedings against the originator of the calumny.' The suggestion is such as few men of honour would permit themselves to make on the strength of an obviously malicious paragraph, repudiated with such instant energy. The attempt of the *Times of India* to explain its own comparative silence on the exploitations of Abdul Huq by suggesting that the action of those adopting a different course was not independent, is exceedingly disingenuous. His action, moreover, was not so perfectly neutral after all. It is at least suggestive that it was to that journal Abdul Huq brought the story of his defence,—a story proved to be manifestly false in so many material points even at that early stage of the inquiry. The *Bombay Gazette* evidently believes in the righteousness of the step it has taken, though if he is right in his suspicions, certain defeat or costly litigation are the only immediate prospect. If his suspicion proves correct and it turns that there is an attempt at organized defamation, he doubtless means to suggest that Abdul Huq is behind the *Evening News*. But in such an event if the *Gazette* hopes to obtain the name by the mere threat of legal proceedings, most men will be inclined to smile at his *naivete*. But the responsible parties behind the *Gazette* are about the last people in Bombay we would think of being guilty of such confiding simplicity. The *Gazette* has made too much of the incident. He would have consulted his dignity better by imitating the example at Allahabad. While we cannot help thinking that on its own behalf the action of the *Gazette* has been injudicious, we hardly suppose there is a respectable journal in India which will not reprobate and decry the underhand tactics of the *Times of India*. Time was when the superiority of its dignity was above this sort of thing."

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered.	38 69	32 77	36 45	37 2
July 17, Tuesday.....	...	...	...	0 44
„ 18, Wednesday...	0 88	0 45	0 50	...
Total..	39 57	33 22	36 95	37 46
Total corresponding date of last year ...	52 62	51 81	48 51	50 33

THE VACANCY IN COUNCIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that a vacancy has occurred in the Legislative Council of Bombay by the departure of Khan Bahadur Kazee Shahabudin to England, I hope the Government of Bombay will not overlook the claims of the Rewa Kantha Chiefs. Among them the Lunawara Chief has been highly spoken of by you and the native papers generally. Maharaja Vakhatsingjee is an intelligent young prince, and if he be nominated he will, I trust, be found in every way deserving of the honour.

Guzerat, July 10. D.

A POSTAL GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The postal commission on an article sent by the value payable parcel system is found to be too great, when an article worth only a rupee is to-be so sent. I don't presume to say that the commission on a parcel, valued at Rs. 10, is great when compared with the value of the parcel, but that on an article of or under Rs. 5 is found greater when so compared, the commission for both the parcels being two annas. The course I would suggest is that the commission on a value payable parcel or money order of the value of Rs. 5 and under should be reduced from 2 to 1 anna.

Now that postal notes are abolished, the public are at a great disadvantage. If the suggestion be taken into consideration and carried through by the Postmaster-General of Bombay, he would earn the thanks of hundreds of booksellers, druggists, managers of periodicals and their mofussil customers.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Gondal, July 16.

THE LAND ACQUISITION SUIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Many thanks to "Lawyer" for enlightening me as to the terms of the Land Acquisition Act as respects costs, and that Mr. Justice Scott had no choice or discretion in the matter of costs. Then the sooner that Act X. of 1870, of the Indian Government, is altered in the interests of the public the better. As the law stands at present its terms as to costs contain a direct inducement to over-valuation. Although in the Zulficar Bin Ali Khan Bahadur case the plaintiff was awarded Rs. 700 more than the Collector offered, and in all obtained Rs. 10,700, yet this amount is less than one-half of what the plaintiff put as the value of his land and buildings. And I say it is monstrous in such case that all the costs should be paid by one side. I hope, Sir, you will take this matter up, in view of the large Municipal interests in Bombay that are involved.

JUSTITIA.

SUNDAY CLOSING FOR COTTON MILLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have worked in cotton spinning mills since 1843. Since 1857 I have been an overlooker and manager in different parts of Lancashire, America, and India. During this time I have had a sober head, a moderate amount of ability, and an observant disposition, enabling me, as I think you will admit, to be able to form a fairly correct judgment upon the workings and requirements of cotton spinning mills.

When I commenced working there was little or no protection for mill operatives in England. We were supposed to work twelve hours a day, but if the mill stopped for anything during the day the millowners had the power to make up lost time by working at night. When I was very young I worked in a cotton mill from half-past five in the morning until half-past eight at night when we were making up lost time. Some time after this, I do not remember the date, the ten hours, Bill passed. We commenced to work from six to six, with half an hour for breakfast, and one hour for dinner, five days in the week ; on Saturday, we worked from six in the morning until two in the afternoon, making sixty hours in the week. I was only a boy at the time ; but I remember there was a great cry among the millowners that by restricting the hours of labour, all the mills would be ruined, the trade would be driven out of the country, and all the mills would have to be closed, as the millowners could not make the mills pay working ten hours a day. But in a very few years we were doing more weight in the mills in ten hours than was done in twelve hours. This result was brought about by the extra productive power of machinery and operatives' improved health. They were better able to work ten hours than twelve hours in a necessarily heated mill atmosphere.

There was great opposition to the nine hours' Bill, which is now the law for the poor mill operatives in good old England, but our humane legislators passed the Bill ; and some of my readers in India remember that it was not long before we were doing as much work in nine hours as we had done in ten and twelve hours before. Machinery was improved and work-people were clothed, better fed, less worked, and had begun to think seriously about education for the working classes. Mill men in England now are much better educated than they were about forty-five years ago, when I began to work in the mill. There is a great fear among agents and shareholders in India that if the hours of work were reduced it would kill the young, rising, and useful mill industry. I have been watching its progress for the last ten years in India, and I know that a large number of hands will bear me out when I say that in the last ten years the producing power of the mills in India has increased very much. Ten years ago there were mills in India doing about 3½ ounces per spindle ; to-day there are mills in this country doing 5, 6, and even 7 ounces per spindle. Though the producing power of machinery has increased, though the operatives have progressed and are better able to work the improved machinery, the mills are working the same hours, and the millowners are talking every minute of daylight they can get. While I should be sorry to cripple the industry, I feel sure that millowners are in a position to give their work-people one day in seven for rest, healthful exercise, or to enable them to go to bazaar, and still hold their own with mill industry in any part of the world, not excluding Lancashire.

We have in the mills what is called stopping Sunday, every other Sunday, but even on this day the poor overworked operatives have to come, and clean machinery until 10, 11, and 12 o'clock. We Europeans would be glad to be relieved of the care, anxiety, and the labour of the mills one day in seven, yet it would not be so great a boon to us as it would be to the poor natives. We can take our rest during the day, have our dhobee, cook, boy, take our bath every day, and have many advantages over our fellow native workers.

During the last ten years, I have had thousands of natives working under me in the mills, and I have known some of them work for twenty-one days without a single day's stoppage. In that time they have become quite filthy, working in a hot, oily room, and not having had a chance to wash their clothes. Some would make a shift to clean themselves, while others would come morning after morning with the same filthy clothes on. I have often refused to let some of them enter the mills on account of their dirty condition, and in defence many of them have told me they have no change of clothes, and could only take advantage of a stopping Sunday in order to wash those they had. Any thoughtful person will see that working from daylight to dark, and in some cases having to walk a long way to their homes, then cook their food, it must in many cases be 9 or 10 o'clock before they have finished their meal. At once they must go to bed or lie down somewhere to get rest, then they must be up again between 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning to get to their work in time.

We Englishmen sometimes sing "Britons never shall be Slaves." But I take it, here is slavery with a vengeance, yet they are all British subjects. I cannot think that our legislators have given the matter one serious thought, or they would help the poor creatures to one day's rest in seven, and thus take away what many like myself look upon as one great blot on fair English fame.

Sometime ago Sir Dinshaw Petit and his brother stopped their mills at 4-30 every working Sunday, while all the rest of the millowners, so far as I know, work their mills every minute of daylight they can get. I always considered this was greatly to the credit of

THE DECCAN MINES INQUIRY

At the conclusion of Sir Horace Davey's speech on behalf of the Sirdar Dilar Jung, as reported yesterday, Mr. Littler addressed the committee for Mr. Watson.

Appearing as I do, he said, for Mr. Watson, I have the interests to defend of a gentleman whose character and property are both seriously imperilled in this matter. Now, Sir, the history of this transaction, I must ask you to think of a little from the beginning. In 1884 Mr. Winter comes home, there is this report of Messrs. White, Borrett, and White, one or two main points of which I would remind you of. First of all, at that time, White, Borrett and Co. point out to their clients, or to the Nizam, that the proposal of the concessionnaires was that if 100,000*l.* was raised by debentures or otherwise, the Government ought not to insist upon any capital being provided; so that they had notice in the first instance of what our contention and what our intention was, namely, that all we propose to do at first was to raise 100,000*l.*, and make the most we could out of it for ourselves. It is an open venture; it is a venture which, but for certain circumstances, as we believe, would by this time have been an extremely profitable one, but it is the risk of the venture that a man who is going into it expects to be paid for. My client expects to get not only his money back cent., per cent., but his money back many times over. Here are we going to lay out 100,000*l.*, on a country where nobody has for years done anything; we were going to explore it. We might have spent the whole of our money, and we might not have found anything that was worth having. We examined all the different reports we could find, looked into everything, and we believed that we could go on, and we have gone on, and we are going on now. You have, Sir, from Mr. Watson what his view of it is (I should like to have given the views of the other people; however, we could not, because they are not in England, none of them who have really seen it); we have been going on; we have found something, and what we originally intended to do was simply that we should raise the 100,000*l.*, and that the Government ought not to insist on any capital being provided. I ask your particular attention when you come to consider your report to the document of the 16th of December, 1884, from Mr. Winter to Sir Salar Jung, that you find at page 9 of the Blue Book. There so far from any document which Mr. Watson executed, being executed by him in contemplation of having any moral claim or any fair claim (of course any *legal claims* was released by that document which he executed), Mr. Winter reminds the Government and Sir Salar Jung that the formation of the railway company was on lower terms, in order, that he might get the mining concession: that never was contradicted. Sir Salar Jung never contradicted that allegation of Mr. Winter's in any shape, and Mr. Winter has confirmed that here. Now, how is Mr. Watson to act? He can only act on the letters which he sees, of course, between the people in India, and there is an express reservation, an express object declared by his own agent in Bombay, that his object is to transfer the concession to and have it worked by other companies. I cannot conceive how anyone having this letter before him could doubt that the very thing which has been done was intended to be done in some shape or other. It is no mean risk that Mr. Watson has been running. I appear here, as the honourable members know, solely for Mr. Watson; but Mr. Watson and those who associated themselves with him, and in this instance Abdul Huq was in the same boat, because he found his 37,500 sovereigns, each of the four original owners of quarters found 37,500 sovereigns, and if this concern should turn out to be a failure the whole of that is lost; every halfpenny of the money which is originally found they might have got no one to take it at all. I am not going to blink the fact that shares were sold, and sold at a large profit; but they might have got no one to take it at all. Why did they find anyone to take it over? Simply because people of experience and knowledge in the City of London were of opinion that it was a good investment. I would like to know, why did Mr. Bishop take it up. Mr. Bishop holds a number of shares in it himself. Mr Bishop, as anyone knows who knows his standing, on the Stock Exchange, is not a fool. Mr. Bishop has been 38 years at his business, and Mr. Bishop buys these shares, and he buys them for the purpose of holding some himself and recommending others to people who knew and trusted him. As somebody said here, this was a rich man's investment, not a poor man's, somebody who was willing to invest his money and to put the shares in his strong-box, to wait until they turned out to be worth a great deal more, or nothing, as the case may be, prepared to make a large profit or nothing, at all events to run the risk. Mr. Bishop buys 19,000*l.* worth of those shares, and I do pray the attention of the committee to the reason he gave for that. The reason he gave was, "I relied upon the standing, and integrity, and position of Mr. Watson." Now, Sir, this is a gentleman who has known Mr. Watson for years, and now there is every description of insinuation and every description of suggestion; and if there are two ways of looking at any action that has been done, the worst is adopted. Suggestions have been made by the public that the worst view is to be taken of Mr. Watson's character, and of that which he has done. Now, that is the description which is given by Mr. Bishop, and it is not only Mr. Bishop, but it is supported by a gentleman in the position of Mr. William Morris, who, from all one hears about him, is one of the most experienced and acute of the stock-jobbers. Mr. Watson himself, up to this very day, holds between 4,000 and 5,000, or 5,000 and 6,000 shares. He stopped selling; held on; he has held on; he might have got out of them at 11, at 11½, or 12, but he is holding them now, when they have gone down to five or six. Is that not the sort of course a man takes who is wanting to palm worthless and spurious rubbish upon the public? Certainly not. Now just let us go a little bit on to what happened after Mr. Winter's return. Mr. Winter leaves Bombay in 1884. On the 7th January, 1885, the letter to which I have referred there is an end of Mr. Winter in the whole transaction so far as Bombay is concerned. He never influenced anybody; he never did anything in any way which was inconsistent with dealing as fairly as he possibly could, acting as solicitor for his brother-in-law, Mr. Watson, and acting as he afterwards did, getting with Mr. Watson (having negotiated in India) a share of the concession when it is brought out. Now, Sir, if you look at the concession itself, what does it say? I venture to say no one can look at that concession and not admit the facts. I have drawn your attention to which were all the facts that were before us. We knew nothing about the negotiation and the communications between the Government of India. Remember, not one single document which the Government of India sent to Hyderabad, or which Hyderabad sent to the Government of India, was allowed to be shown to us. Now if that is so, Sir, where is the evidence that we have deliberately done anything which is any fraud either on India or on Hyderabad.

Chairman: You mean in framing the concession?

Mr. Littler: In framing the concession; and I am going to say more——

Mr. Labouchere: Will you please look at paragraph 2 in the letter, "In reply, I have the honour to inform you" (this is from Mr. Cordery to Mr. Durand) "that I submitted the two memoranda which formed inclosures to your letter under reply, and which contained several alterations suggested by the Government of India in the Draft Agreement, for the consideration of his Highness's Government and the agent of the company. Mr. Winter, who is the attorney in India of Messrs. Watson and Stewart, concurred generally in the proposals, with the exception of one point, which will appear hereafter."

Mr. Littler: And let me remind you of this, and draw your attention to it, it is because of that Mr. Winter said it is perfectly true that those proposals were handed to me, but I decline to go into them or discuss them. I asked whether that was so, and Mr. Cordery would not undertake to say it was not.

Chairman: This must be correct. "Mr. Winter, who is the attorney in India of Messrs. Watson and Stewart, concurred generally in the proposals, with the exception of one point which will appear hereafter."

Mr. Littler: Yes.

Chairman: That must be corrected according to you.

Mr. Littler: And Mr. Winter distinctly stated it was not, he remembered them being shown to him, but he declined to discuss them, and Mr. Cordery said: I will not undertake to say that that is not so. You see, Sir, it is not until August, and this takes place in January. This is merely a question of recollection, and recollection by a gentleman.

We do that for which Rothschilds, as your know, had demanded 10 per cent. and had failed; we do that for which Morton, Rose and Co. had demanded 7½ per cent. and failed; we then go on and we, for 100,000*l.*, (of which five-sixths were handed over immediately to other people), succeed in bringing out this railway. And now do let me remind you on that of what happens: you have more than one document before you from the Government of India which is warning the Government of Hyderabad in the first instance, that they should do nothing which would injure their credit on the London market, and showing that they had been most scrupulous in adhering to their undertaking. Then we have after the railway is floated, that remarkable statement that the credit of the Government of Hyderabad has been immensely raised (its financial credit) in consequence of the financial operations. Of whom? Mr. Watson. Has he done nothing for this Government? Has he done nothing which deserves some sort of compensation? You may say; Well, 850,000*l.* is enormous compensation. So it may be; but it was not 850,000*l.* It was 85,000 pieces of paper, which he was obliged to deal with in this way: A quarter of that was to go to Abdul Huk, and Mr. Winter has told you the condition of things as to Abdul Huk, and that he believed that with regard to Abdul Huk, and no doubt on that. As to whether we were justified in giving it to Abdul Huk or not there is this observation. Of course you know, Sir——

Chairman: Will you excuse me asking you a question upon this point.

Mr. Littler: I am much obliged to you, Sir.

Chairman: Is it your case that that concession was worth 850,000*l.*?

Mr. Littler: That it has turned out to be worth 850,000*l.*?

Chairman: That it was worth 850,000*l.* as a fact. I do not mean by market operations, but I mean in the material value of what was in Hyderabad. Would not that concession be worth 850,000*l.*?

Mr. Littler: Not to the Hyderabad Government.

Chairman: To the company that took it.

Mr. Littler: To the company that took it; it became worth it in a very short time.

Chairman: And they got value for their money?

Mr. Littler: I say that every shareholder has got value for his money.

Chairman: Therefore Mr. Watson was giving them that which was worth 850,000*l.* The point is, if that is so, he got 850,000*l.* worth to give, and you have to show by the argument we are upon now that what he had done was worth in cash, that 850,000*l.* to give to the company.

Mr. Littler: My argument is that it is not worth 850,000*l.* to the Nizam.

Chairman: The committee are not dealing with its worth to the Nizam; but do you say that that which the company was taking over from the concessionnaires was worth to them *qua* company 850,000*l.*

Mr. Littler: It was *qua* company.

Chairman: Then, assuming that it was reasonable to say that Mr. Watson should get something out of this concession, I would ask what has he done that was worth 850,000*l.*?

Mr. Littler: My answer is this: Until he had done this for the Nizam, those mines were absolutely worthless.

Chairman: What has he done for the Nizam that is worth 85,000*l.*?

Mr. Littler: He has floated the mines on the English market; if there was nothing in the railway to entitle him to it, he has floated the mines on the English market, and that the Nizam could not have done for himself.

Chairman: What he has done is that he has found 150,000*l.*

Mr. Littler: He has done more than that.

Chairman: What has he done?

Mr. Littler: With his credit and experience, and with circumspection, he has made those mines things in which people will and do invest.

Chairman: But then Hyderabad did not get the money; he got the money.

Mr. Littler: No, Sir.

Chairman: Pardon me; except the 150,000*l.* The point as put by Mr. Mayne is that Hyderabad has got nothing as a State.

Mr. Littler: No; with great submission what Hyderabad has got is this: If we are right in our valuation of that it has got an enormous income in royalties; that is what Hyderabad gets.

Chairman: Looking at the thing as it stands with your 150,000*l.* working, now that is all it has got at the present moment.

Mr. Littler: It is undoubtedly worth 850,000*l.* on the assumption that those mines are good. If the mines are good it certainly is. We shall have to go by degrees. I have very carefully thought this out in every way, and although I see you shake your head, Sir, I hope I shall be able to satisfy you that I am right. If the mines are worthless Hyderabad has lost nothing; if the mines are valuable, then Hyderabad has got an enormous consideration, because Hyderabad is not exactly on all-fours with the illustration given by the honourable member for Northampton as to Mr. Raikes giving a concession for nothing which turned out a month after to be worth 100,000*l.* But what the Nizam was giving us here were worthless things until developed. The Nizam's Government could not develop the property. The State gets somebody else to risk all the prospecting; that is to say, this 150,000*l.* might have been spent for the State and the property might have turned out worthless. The Nizam knew as we did about the Singareni coal, because he had been told by the Indian Government what an exceedingly valuable thing it was. No doubt he did know. He says: Now here is Singareni. Here is this coal-field. It is most important that I should get railways for the development of that coal-field. We then floated for him his railways. Having floated his railways, which he would not have got otherwise, we also do this. We undertake not merely the development of the Singareni coal-field, and find enough money for the Singareni coal development, which, as you know, has been only about 80,000 *l.*, but we undertake to spend another 70,000 *l.*, and to pay to him 7,000 *l.* a year, 10,000 rupees, which is about 7,000 *l.* a year; we are to pay him that 7,000 *l.* a year whatever happens; all the time we are prospecting, and we pay him a royalty, which is 8 annas on the ton, a very handsome receipt indeed; for every one ounce of coal we raise he gets, and is getting that payment, and, indeed, it is admitted now that Singareni was worth nothing without the railway. Singareni could not have been worked without the railway.

Mr. Labouchere: Can you cite any Government in Europe that has given 850,000*l.* to any railway magnate or to anybody for making a railroad for the purpose of making money out of it?

Mr. Littler: They have not given it, but I could give you a very analogous case, I think in England. I should like to inquire how much the Rothschilds got for floating the Manchester Ship Canal Company. They got certainly quite as much as 5 per cent. for floating the Ship Company in England, and rather more.

Chairman: Five per cent.

Mr. Littler: Merely for the under-writing.

Chairman: This is 850,000*l.* on 150,000*l.*

Mr. Littler: Now it seems to me the position of things is this, I take this from you, I believe it to be very valuable. So do you, but you have no means whatever of working it, because you have no capital properly applicable to that. You have got, and that is your richest thing, your State, you have got your State resources, but you have got no capital, no credit at all events on the London market, whatever you have out here, you have no credit for the purpose; I say, you give me the right to sell over again my share of interest in the thing, and I will find you the necessary funds for working it, so that you shall get your royalties secured. Then in order to see that that is fairly done, White and Borrett put in that very proper precaution, that it shall not be an arbitrary royalty fixed by us; that it shall not be, on the other hand, an arbitrary royalty fixed by the Nizam; but three mining engineers, one on each side, and in case of difference, an umpire shall decide what is a fair royalty having regard to all the circumstances. Now what can be fairer than that? The Nizam has not lost a halfpenny; the Nizam has not spent a halfpenny. We have spent 150,000*l.* for that which we believe to be a good speculation. We prove it to be a good speculation because men of sound sense and sound judgment in the City of London think it so good that they are willing to regard our 85,000 pieces of paper as being worth 9*l.* to 10*l.* apiece. We have defrauded nobody, and we have broken no negotiation. If we had broken any part of the concession, what would have been the result? We should have been called upon under the arbitration clause of the concession to forfeit that concession, to provide for something or other; there is that arbitration clause. The Courts are open to Nizam. Let him go to them; I am quite prepared on behalf of Mr Watson to meet the Nizam anywhere to say whether or not that concession has been broken, and if any Court says it has been broken, of course I shall be compelled to pay damages. But I say the concession has not been broken, but on the contrary, we have complied with every term in the concession. If that be so, what right has anybody to come and complain? I do not mean to come here to-day to do that. You must not suppose I am doing that, but I defy anyone to complain anywhere with regard to what has happened at the present moment. Here the Nizam is not even now complaining. He has never complained. He has got his Chief Justice actually on the Board of the Company now. He has had, and has now, Lord Lawrence on the Board of the Company to protect his interest, and has never complained to either one or the other so far as we can tell, certainly not to Lord Lawrence: and although the Chief Justice has been in England he has not been here to say that he complains. But if he did complain I should say, I want to go before the arbitrator, please, because I will show the arbitrator that you have lost nothing; and I am prepared to show the arbitrator to-morrow that the concessionnaires can raise as much capital as we wanted, and I must be, because if those shares are worth, as we say, 10*l.* or 11*l.*, and if with all the doubt that has been cast upon this matter in the course of the correspondence and other things which led to this committee being appointed the company said: We are not in a position to raise further capital, it is an error to say because you have raised 850,000*l.* you cannot raise any more, because Mr. Watson would say, so far as he is concerned (of course his affair is a large certain amount). I do not want you to raise any more money on ordinary shares; my ordinary shares are too good for that, but raise it by preference shares which shall never earn more than 5 per cent., and if those are worth 7*l.* apiece, can any one doubt that preference shares could be raised in the market; can any one doubt if the concession is worth what it is said to be worth, that you could raise debentures in the market; at all events, whatever anyone's individual opinion may be, it has not been tried and failed He told you in the chair, if this turned out to be what I believe it to be, if they are good gold-fields, as I believe them to be, apart from diamonds (and if there are diamonds, I tell you, it would take 20,000,000*l.* to this concession.) What would the 850,000*l.* be towards that? It is not enough. It is a flea-bite to what would be wanted if the gold and the coal and the copper are there, and the iron is there, and, as we know, the iron has been found.

Chairman: Would not such a rich productive company very soon be self-supporting. Surely you could start with the 850,000*l.*

Mr. Littler: Very well.

Chairman: Then it would not be a "flea-bite" in working them.

Mr. Littler: This company is not debarred from issuing more capital, and they might say, we will issue a million, at least. They are not, in the slightest degree, debarred. I have little more to say in completion of that portion of the subject which relates to the matter of any possible loss inflicted on the Nizam. On that matter I want to strongly urge on the committee and I cannot too strongly urge upon the committee, but for somebody coming whether Wilson or somebody having European influence and European power, the Nizam would not have got a sixpence out of these mines. The next thing, which is, of course, a very serious matter as regards Watson, a man of standing and reputation, is the suggestion, and more than suggestion in some quarters, I do not say in this room, of his giving a share in this concession to Abdul Huk, which, to put it plainly, was given, it is said, as a bribe. How does that stand? It shows that that whatever Watson's information was when he left India; and this is another very striking matter as regards that, that the first disturbance which arose in India as to Abdul Huk was as to this 83,000*l.* How was this found out? Through Mr. Watson making a disturbance about it, and inquiring what he was to have the right to 83,000*l.* for. He said, "there is 100,000*l.* been spent in reference to this railway with the legitimate commissions in England. That is to be paid as part of the commission, and here is 83,000*l.* out of the money going to you, the Nizam, which is going to be paid into the pockets of your officers." Now, is that like a person who was acting in collusion with a person whom he was bribing? On the contrary, he makes a great disturbance about it. The result of that disturbance is that the accused man, Abdul Huk, produces both letters, and they are sent at once to the Governor of India. I do not desire to say a single word which aggravates or improves the position of Abdul Huk. I have nothing to do with it; but it is a matter to be noted, as far as Mr. Watson is concerned, that then and there he says: "Yes, I justify both transactions, I justify the 83,000*l.*, and I justify the other." What then? The Government of India themselves say: "The thing is past and done, and we recommend you to let bygones be bygones, and let him have the 83,000*l.*" Not one single syllable is said that there is anything wrong about the other part of it. I, in the most energetic terms, I can use, and in the strongest and most earnest language I can use, repudiate on behalf of Mr. Watson such a term as "fraud" being applied to a gentleman who is described, and rightly described, as a man of integrity, standing, and position. It is one of the unfortunate things that you are obliged to inquire into matters which affect private character and private matters, and unfortunately that is not the usual means of sifting the thing to the very bottom, but if these matters can be sifted to the bottom, I do not say here, but if they can hereafter be sifted to the bottom, speaking for Mr. Watson, I say here, for him, that these things shall be sifted to the very bottom.

Chairman: Mr. Littler, you are now proceeding beyond the bounds the committee have imposed. You cannot go into what Mr. Watson may do in a court of law. You must call our attention to the facts of the matter. We must ask you to confine your observations within the limits as other counsel have had to do.

Mr. Littler: I will do so, Sir; but I must ask you to pardon me if under the circumstances I should feel and speak a little strongly upon the point. I have dealt now with the question of whether the Nizam has been defrauded in any way I have shown you distinctly and clearly that he has not. I have shown that the capital of the company now with its ordinary shares stands at seven. I am now going to the other side. Let us see if anybody else has been hurt. The Articles of Association provide distinctly that the object of the company is to acquire and purchase the concession.

Chairman: Mr. Littler, you have legal members on this committee, and also men of business, and you may trust us to read the concession. The committee would like to hear you upon this: assume that the company could buy this from the concessionnaires, whether they ought to have given *en bloc* 850,000*l.* with the inquiry that took place, or whether there ought not to have been more inquiry made. If you will bring your attention to that you will do Mr. Watson more service.

Mr. Littler: What has happened here? You know, Sir, because you have carefully followed every one of these transfers. There were one, two, three, or four transfers in October. I do not want to minimise it at all; but I think there were about four transfers in October; only four sales after that comes the statutory meeting of the company. At the statutory meeting of the company statements are made on the full reports that had then come home. The very next day people are coming and begging Mr. Watson to let them have a share in this good thing. He says, "I am not prepared to sell." Mr. Evans said, "I want to buy at 8." "No," said Watson, "I will not sell any shares under 10, and anything you can get above 10 you may have; and if you will sell them at 10 I will allow you 10s. a share on all you may sell up to a certain margin." He will only sell up to a certain margin, and that is a proof that he thinks he has got hold of a good thing himself, which will turn out a good speculation, and so none get into the hands of the public in any shape; and let me remind you that at that moment the agreement for the 350,000*l.* was registered at Somerset House. I do most strenuously submit to you that from first to last whether in this company or in the transactions with the Nizam, that on the one side he has made for the Nizam's Government, with regard to this mineral concession, a very high and great position that could not otherwise have been obtained, and that, on the other hand, not one single shareholder has come here and complained before you, and I will go further, and say that not one single shareholder could have complained.

After Mr. Pember had briefly adressed the committee on behalf of the company, Mr. Eardley Norton said: Will you allow me to say a word, in consequence of some remarks that have fallen from my friend, Mr. Pember. It may clear away some misapprehension if you will allow me to state that the Nizam's Government had never had, at any time, even before this committee assembled, any intention to interfere with the title of this company; and whatever may be the report which may be brought in by this committee, the Nizam's Government desire to repeat the assurance which has been given by my learned leader, that the interests of the shareholders will certainly be protected.

The committee then adjourned.

A Paris *juge d'instruction* has just had to deal with a most dangerous woman, Madame Lechevin by name. This virago walks about armed to the teeth, and her husband, poor M. Lechevin, has consequently been in continual danger of his life. The couple are luckily about to be divorced; but before the law had time to slacken the wedlock-bonds of the ill-assorted pair Madame Lechevin clipped out of a newspaper a selection of small-letters, and used them for the purpose of sending an extraordinary and anonymous epistle containing slanders against her husband to the President of the Divorce Court. M. Lechevin, as well as the President, came to the conclusion that the slanderer was the lady, and it was discovered that the accusations made by her were altogether unfounded. Madame Lechevin, however, summoned her husband for having struck her in consequence of the accusations; but this the long-suffering man denied, assuring the magistrate that it was he who went in daily dread of his wife, for she carried revolvers in her pocket and stuck daggers all over her *corsage*. She was, in fact, a perambulating arsenal, and it was extremely dangerous for anybody to thwart her or to vex her, for her first impulse was to shed human gore. The *juge* turned the tables on the bloodthirsty virago by asking her to spell two words which were in the letter sent by her to the Divorce Court. She did so, and spelled them wrongly, just as she had done in the epistle, and this was at once taken in proof of her general culpability. The *juge* finally dismissed the case, without, however, ordering the lady to reduce or to do away with her bloated armament, and she is still accordingly going about as a peripatetic armoury, to the dread of her neighbours and the terror of her husband.

INTERVIEW WITH THE RUSSIAN M. LESSEPS.

Mr. Stead's letter to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, to which reference was made in our editorial columns yesterday is given in full below. Mr. Stead writes from St. Petersburg, under date June 18:—

I had expected to meet General Annenkoff at the terminus of the Central Asian Railway, which he has just constructed to Samarcand. An appointment, to which even a rendezvous in the heart of Central Asia must yield, detained me in St. Petersburg until too late to reach Samarcand until a week after the opening of the line. It was therefore not in Central Asia but on the Neva, in his own house on the quay, that I had the pleasure of meeting the most famous railway engineer of Europe. General Annenkoff had just returned from the ceremony which marked the completion of his latest enterprise, and his room was littered with carpets, silks, and other trophies from Central Asia. It is a large, pleasant room, approached by a staircase of white marble, and looking out upon the Neva, that magnificent water which is at once the glory and the soul of St. Petersburg. The most conspicuous objects in the spacious apartment were two large size portraits in oil of his wife and her sister, singularly beautiful ladies, admirably painted. His wife is said to be the greatest beauty in Russia. The workroom was strewn with files of Russian, French, and German periodicals. The *Graphic* was the only English publication that caught my eye.

I found General Annenkoff with Mr. Mestcherin, whom I have already described in a previous interview, but in a few minutes he was free and we began to talk. General Annenkoff is very like Lord Wolseley in size, age, and personal appearance. He speaks English very well, interlarding it now and then with French. He wore his general's uniform, spurs included, which must be a bore to an active engineer. All the gendarmes who do duty as police at the railway stations wear spears in Russia, an arrangement that was probably devised as a melancholy satire upon the speed (!) of the Russian railways. General Annenkoff is a man of energy and decision, a kind of Napoleon of railway making. There are not many men of his initial velocity in the world, and in Russia there are hardly any. General Ignatieff is in politics what General Annenkoff is in engineering, and they have nearly 120,000,000 of their fellow subjects to serve as foils.

"So you opened your railway on the right day," said I, "notwithstanding the rain, which was said to have washed away part of the line?"

"When I fix a day," said General Annenkoff, "for opening a line, it is opened on that day, come rain or storm. But all these stories of the damage to the line were untrue. They are not unnatural, for they emanate from those who, having declared the line could never be made for the money, endeavour to save their own reputation by destroying that of the railway. I made the railway for half the sum estimated as indispensable. My estimate for the Siberian Railway also is just half other people's figure. They say sixty million roubles. I have fixed the price at thirty millions. The difference of thirty millions is quite sufficient to account for the circulation of many reports detrimental to the railway made 50 per cent. under the other estimate."

"Then you are satisfied with your line?"

"Perfectly: it was made cheaply, but well. Labour is very cheap in those regions. And what workmen they are! No initiative, it is true, but admirable imitators. Show them anything you like, set them to do it, and they will reproduce everything to a marvel. Skilled workmen who in Russia could earn two roubles a day they are content with ten copecks. The cost of living is so cheap, I rented a palace in Samarcand for my family at 35 roubles a month."

"What about the Anglo-Russian Junction Railway?"

"Oh, that depends upon you, and the construction of a line through Candahar. We could make a branch from Merv to Herat without difficulty, if you would run your railway on from Pishin to Candahar to meet our line in Herat. If that were done I would undertake to deliver your reliefs, officers and men, for India at Candahar in nine days after leaving London. Not at present, of course. There are links in the line of railway communication to be completed, and, what is still more important, the speed on the Russian railways needs to be increased. But if we bring it up to forty-five versts, or thirty miles an hour—the German average—and that which the express already attains on the Petersburg-Moscow Railway, I could deliver your troops in Candahar in nine days from London."

I mildly suggested that the Russian railways would take a good deal of stirring up before they could realize an average of thirty miles an hour. General Annenkoff replied:—

"My railways always do fifty versts, or thirty-three miles an hour; but I am not slow. I cannot tolerate the sluggish rate of our trains. The Russians, I regret to say, are slow. They have not yet learned that time is money. In Asia they are still further behind. When a chief says gallop he seldom goes faster than a slow trot. In Bokhara I led them a pretty dance. Wherever I go I quicken the pace."

I said I feared that the cost of transit would render the relief of the British garrison in India via St. Petersburg too expensive a luxury save in war time, when it might be impossible.

"Oh," said, "in that case your route would be the Canadian Pacific, not the Suez. But why should there be war? I am the best friend that England has, I assure you. Our interests in Central Asia are exactly the same, and the more business there is done the better. There is no opposition of interests between us. For we are so different."

"But," said General Annenkoff to me with emphasis, "we must partition Afghanistan. Of that there is no doubt. I had Captain Yate and Mr. Peacock staying with me at Tchardjui for some days, and we discussed the question thoroughly. We all came to the same conclusion. There is no other way out of it. You must take one part and we will take the other, by amiable arrangement, of course; a quarrel is out of the question."

"No, thanks," said I; "personally I have no objection if you take the whole, but I object very much to take any for ourselves. At London they object equally to allow you to take it or to take it themselves."

"But why not?"

"Because we have been twice in Afghanistan, and each time we were glad to get out. We have no wish to go a third time. Once bit twice shy; we have been twice bit."

"But that is all nonsense. You will have to go, whether you like it or not. And why not? You are already in Beloochistan; it is all the same. You have your railway at Quetta. You push it on to Pishin. You will soon have to make it run to Candahar. It is all simple and easy. Then from Candahar to the Russian frontier there will be only two stages. I can make the branch to Herat from Merv. You will join us there with your line coming from Candahar, and the thing is done. And when the railway is made there will be no more quarrels between England and Russia in Central Asia."

"Russia," said I, "has many railway junctions with Austrian railways, but the junctions do not preclude difference between Vienna and St. Petersburg."

"Because between Austria and Russia there are the questions of the Balkan outstanding to divide the Governments; but what is there in Asia between England and Russia? Nothing. There are no questions left when once the railway is made That abolishes the only difficulties; those of a frontier defended by Asiatics, not by Europeans. Believe me, the railway is the tie that will link the two empires in friendship."

"For you it would be convenient; but for us I do not see the advantage."

General Annenkoff continued briskly: "It will come, it will come. Why object to our making the line to Herat. It is quite simple, and you will come and join us there. See," said he, handing me several photographs of the works in progress along the Pishin-Sibi line, "these were taken on the spot by my friend, a Russian, who is there examining the progress you are making."

"With the knowledge of our authorities?"

"Certainly. "Why not? Oh, can you tell me," said General Annenkoff, "what is to become of Sir Savile Lumley, a great friend of mine, who is leaving Rome to make way for Lord Dufferin?"

I regretted I could not say, but thought he was retiring.

General Annenkoff resumed: "When we were on the Tedjent—that is the same river which at Herat is called the Heri Rud—Captain Yate, Mr. Peacock, and I dined with the Colonel in command of the Russian garrison there. We found him a most intelligent man; a soldier every inch of him, and in full command of his men. Who do you think he was? It was the Turkoman chief who commanded the Tekkes against Skobeleff at Geok Tepe. There he was as Russian as myself, and a Colonel in command of a regiment of Russians. There is no man more loyal to us in all Asia."

"But he was only nominally in command. Had he not a Russian adjoint?"

"Certainly, he had an adjoint; but he was so completely in command of purely Russian soldiers that the other day he placed his adjoint under arrest and sent him off to headquarters. Captain Yate was immensely impressed with this. All the time you have been in India you dare not trust your native officers with such commands as we give to the Tekke chief within a year or two after he was in arms against us. Colonel Alikhanoff also, he was a Daghestani. Believe me, we are able to make these people serve us, and can trust them more than you seem to be able to trust your natives. So, at least, your officers tell me."

I admitted the justice of the claim. Tommy Atkins would not like to be led into battle by a Malay or a Goorkha. And as for allowing "a d—d nigger" to arrest an English Colonel—imagine the wrath of the Horse Guards!

I asked General Annenkoff if he was going to make the Siberian Railway.

"Oh," said he, "that is as yet only a project. But remember Lord Hartington called me a foolish fellow in 1881 because I advocated the construction of the railway across Afghanistan. That railway has already gone further than Merv. it stretches to Bokhara and Samarcand. The other will come true still, despite Lord Hartington and his sneers at 'foolish persons.'"

General Annenkoff was summoned to a council of Ministers, and the interview terminated, but not before he had kindly inquired after his good friend M. Lessar, than whom I assured him no Russian had ever won higher esteem in London. M. Lessar, he said, is not Montenegrin, as is usually reported, but half Russian and half French by descent; but entirely Russian by birth, tradition, and conviction. General Annenkoff is a man of mark, a man of energy. He has evidently made up his mind that Russia will be asked to make the railway to Herat, a fact which logically will carry with it her ascendency in Afghan Turkestan.

General Annenkoff will go to San Moritz to see his wife, who is there with her invalid sister, and then he will return to Central Asia to finish in all its appurtenances the through main line to Samarcand. What he will do then, who knows? That will depend upon many things, perhaps most of all upon the young man of twenty-nine whose warlike proclamation to his army on the death of his father has aroused some uneasy apprehensions in political and military circles in St. Petersburg.

THE FUTURE OF BULGARIA.

In presence of events of such supreme importance as a change of personages on the Throne of Germany, the affairs of Bulgaria have naturally fallen somewhat into oblivion, remarks the correspondent of an English contemporary, and he proceeds:—

Little or no notice has been taken of the Ministerial crisis there which, though it has just been patched up, may yet shake to its foundations the not too firmly established Throne of Prince Ferdinand. For several years past, however, Bulgaria has possessed the peculiarity of being able to force itself upon the attention of Statesmen and financial circles. This is now again the case. Prince Ferdinand has been compelled to treat with his Bismarck—namely, M. Stambuloff—on the latter's own terms. On July the 15th last year, Prince Ferdinand received the Bulgarian Deputation at Ebenthal, and on August the 14th next it will be one year since the Prince took the oath at Tirnova. A long time passed before the Prince was able to form his first Cabinet, the delay being attributable almost exclusively to M. Stambuloff's haughty, obstinate, and often quite mysterious attitude towards the new Prince. It required great patience on the part of Prince Ferdinand to overcome his difficulties at that time. But all that is nothing compared with what the Prince has had to suffer since, especially from the indignities put upon him by M. Stambuloff. The latter was offended that Prince Ferdinand did not place himself at the helm of the Bulgarian Commonwealth during the interregnum following Prince Alexander's retirement, and he has made the Prince suffer for his want of resolution at that time. M. Stambuloff has been guilty not only of sulkiness and of intriguing, but also of downright arrogance in his behaviour to Prince Ferdinand. It is now pretty certain that the accusations against Major Popoff were concocted by M.M. Stambuloff and Mutkuroff, for the purpose of removing that watchdog from Sofia. Major Popoff's trial has called to memory the persecution of Midhat Pacha at Yildiz Kiosk, with the difference that Prince Ferdinand for a long time refused to yield to M. Stambuloff in the matter of Major Popoff, but that he did give in at last shows how precarious is his situation, notwithstanding the hearty reception he has had in his various journeys among the country population which is not in the secret of the political intrigues playing between Tirnova, Sofia, and Philippopolis. The Prince had to travel to Philippopolis to meet M. Stambuloff, as the Prince was unable by letter or telegram to induce him to come to Sofia, until he pleased. The danger in which the Prince, and, indirectly, Bulgaria, now stand may be judged from the report that three Army officers recently fired shots against the Memorial Chapel erected in honour of the Czar Alexander the Second. This new outrage occurred hardly a fortnight after the insult to the portrait of the same Czar had been taken advantage of by the German Representative to humiliate the Bulgarian Administration before the country. It would be absurd to suppose these three officers were ignorant of the immense embarrassment to the Prince and Government certain to follow from their stupid act. A set purpose to cause such embarrassment and to bring about intervention from abroad remains the only possible explanation of their conduct. It will be curious to see what punishment M. Stambuloff's confederate, the War Minister, M. Mutkuroff, will mete out to these offenders. If they receive none, the object of the various intrigues will be clear.

The recent Bulgarian crisis looks, to those with some experience of the country, like an overture to peace, for which the curtain will rise before the Summer is over.

Shortly after M. Stambuloff's return to Sofia, a settlement was effected of the difficulty regarding the sentence of four years' penal servitude with degradation of rank passed upon Major Popoff, who, with some other officers, was found guilty of defalcations in the War Department. It has now been arranged that the sentence shall be submitted to Prince Ferdinand, who will affix his signature to it; but, at the same time, remit the penalty of imprisonment. The divergence of views which existed in the Cabinet on this matter has thus been removed.

Sir John Henry Brand, late President of the Orange Free State, a contemporary remarks, deserves to be remembered for his services to the British in the never-to-be-forgotten days of Laing's Nek and Majuba Hill. The Orange Free State marches on the north with the Transvaal, and is inhabited by people of the same race and of similar pursuits. Accordingly when the Transvaal Boers rose against the English at the end of 1881, there was the greatest excitement among their kinsmen in the neighbouring territory, and it was only through the active exertions of Sir John (then Mr.) Brand that the citizens of the Orange Free State were kept neutral. It was President Brand also who assisted greatly in bringing about the settlement of March 22nd. True, anything worse than Laing's Nek and Majuba Hill could scarcely have befallen the British arms even had the Boers of the Orange Free State also taken the field against them; but the late President's good offices are not the less worthy of memory on that account. Sir John was a son of Sir Cristofel Brand, a gentleman of Dutch descent, and at one time Speaker of the Cape House of Assembly, and at the time of his death was sixty-five years old.

The talk of Paris just now is a romance in real life, of which the heroine is a young English-woman, and the hero no less a person than "Eagle-Eye," one of the "braves" of Mexican Joe. Joe and his redskins have gone over to the big Annual Fair of Neuilly, outside Paris, where they daily and nightly amaze and amuse Parisians by their diabolical yells, their horsemanship, and their prairie pranks generally. It appears that during one of the representations given by the *troupe* in England, a young lady who was present became enamoured of "Eagle-Eye." She shortly afterwards disappeared from her home, and her parents learned on inquiry that she had gone away to France with the Indian *troupe*. A detective was sent to Paris, and he, accompanied by the Commissary of Police of the Neuilly District, went to the camp of the redskins at the Porte-Maillot, where the young lady was discovered in the tent of "Eagle-Eye." M. Martin, the Commissary, and the English detective, had much trouble with the savage, who assumed a threatening aspect, and would have shown fight but for the intervention of Mexican Joe himself." "Eagle-Eye" was almost foaming at the mouth, and threatened to kill the Commissary if he led the young lady away. The detective, however, taking advantage of the general confusion, quickly seized the girl in his arms, ran with her to a vehicle, and was speedily driven off, leaving M. Martin to deal with the redskins, as best he could.

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[redacted]TICES.

[redacted]OMPLETE WITHOUT

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☞ The GUIDE for July has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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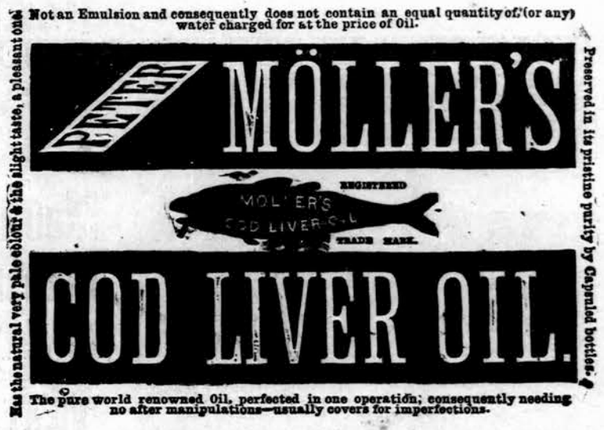

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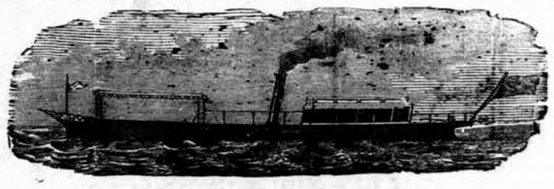

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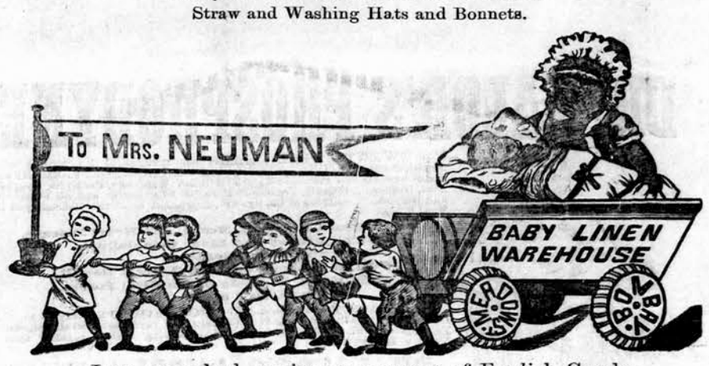

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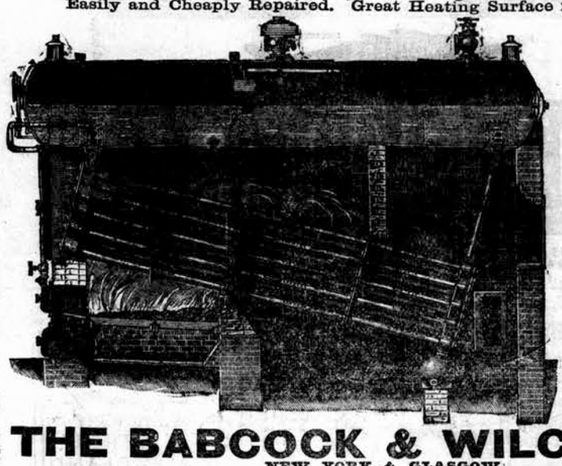

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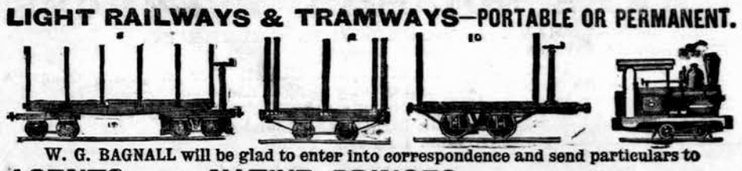

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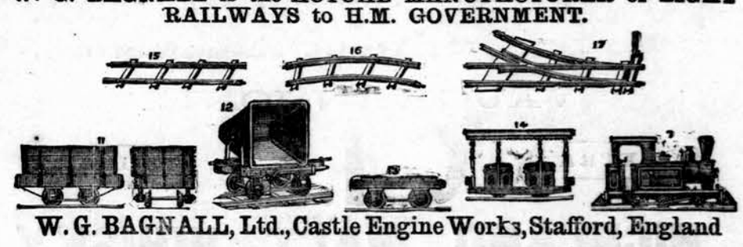

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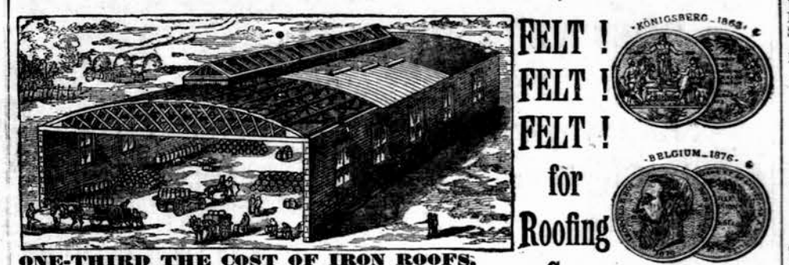

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